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••—ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

Mental Volunteers Wanted

Sentiment Stirs Brussels

Morality at Tuesday Polls

¶ **Diplomacy's Week**—World powers gird themselves for a week of intense international pulling and hauling. The shape of such structures as the Nine-Power Pact, the Non-intervention Committee, Anglo-Oriental relations, and other lesser frameworks, can hardly fail to be altered for good or ill by conferences and such scheduled for the next few days. Although the general effort may be compared to that of an old-fashioned barn raising, seriously hampered by warped timbers, there is nevertheless an element of justifiable hope in the fact that—despite the discouragements due to post-war reactionaryism—there still remains among men a degree of confidence in an essential universal intelligence prompting adjustments through international co-operation, rather than enforcements by aggression.

• **As individuals** view the strains and stresses, the unnatural loyalties of men who blindly follow self-destructive courses, the unintelligent plans of dominant groups and individuals; as they are appalled by leaders who seemingly are bent on enforcing human theories rather than in upholding the proved wisdom of righteous ways, they may take encouragement from the fact that seldom, if ever, in history have world conditions so emphatically pointed to the need for a universal acceptance of a moral code.

• **A world chemicalization** seems busily bringing to the surface of affairs the essential unworkability and disruptive influences of unmoral ambitions. Men are being shown the folly of attempting to mix selfishness, dominant will, racial prejudices, and the like, with negotiations and treaties ostensibly designed to bring out justice, harmony, and peace among men.

• **In the final** analysis these evidences of a mental and moral stirring up are more important, and certainly more encouraging, than all the human manifestations of readjustments. Mankind progresses in ratio to its forward look. The writing on the wall of today's bewildering international relations constitutes a warning against reactionary methods, a challenge to enlightened ethics. Thus, to a tremendous degree, the future of world relations lies largely in the hands of the individual.

• **Many a man** would be willing to suffer much and to travel far in defense of his country. How far are we willing to think in defense of our ideals?

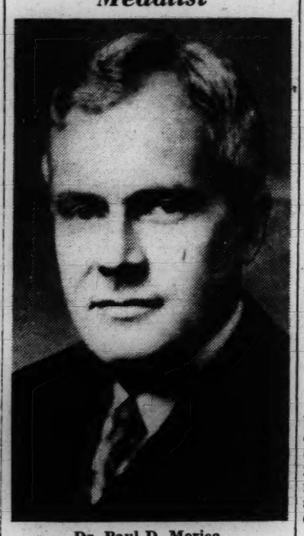
¶ **Nine-Power Pact**—In Brussels, where final preparations are hastening toward the meeting of the Nine-Power Conference on Wednesday, the whisper gains ground that the United States and Great Britain will co-operate toward encouraging a quick armistice in the Far East. The general feeling seems to place leadership in the hands of the Anglo-Saxon powers. Ambassador Norman Davis, who heads the American delegation, has met with Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Chinese Ambassador to France, and it is understood that the discussion turned to the terms China would be willing to accept for Sino-Japanese peace. Japan is conceived of as including in its peace terms the occupation of China's five northern provinces and Chinese withdrawals from the international military zone at Shanghai. France will undoubtedly trail with the Anglo-Americans. Germany will not be officially represented, although Italian views may be hers. Italy, incidentally, is expected to favor Japan's ambitions, under the guise of anti-communistic sentiment.

• **It will take** much hewing and planing to fit such alien timbers into the structure of peace—but the effort is not impossible when world sentiment determines to build such a structure.

¶ **Ciano-Mussolini**—The big Duce and the little Duce confer at Rome, and their meeting may affect Italy's history. Three pertinent problems which no dictatorial decree can dissipate are pressing in on the modern Caesar's regime, so he calls in Son-in-law Count Galeazzo Ciano. Franco-Italian relations, frayed, strained, seemingly about to break, come up for consideration; likewise, does Italy's policy toward the Non-intervention Committee and the Nine-Power Conference. Italy's policy seems to favor holding back the beams at the international barn raising. • It's a dangerous diplomacy when beams contain so many slivers of world influence.

¶ **Polls Open**—America prepares for local elections day. Governorships, mayoralties, senatorial togas, town offices will be shifted as a result of Tuesday elections. Most important of all, perhaps, is the mayoralty election in New York City, which is likely to decide the fate of Tammany—the rule of bossism and spoils as opposed to the spirit of local reform. • The nation has its eyes on New York City. New York approaches its opportunity of lifting a lively structure of civic righteousness to a position higher and more impressive than any of its skyscrapers.

Medalist



Dr. Paul D. Merica

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 1—Award of the 1938 John Fritz gold medal, highest of American engineering honors, to Dr. Paul O. Merica, director of research at the International Nickel Company, "for important contributions to the development of alloys for industrial uses," was announced here today.

President Names Board to Mediate Railway Dispute

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Nov. 1 (AP)—President Roosevelt created an emergency board by proclamation, today to mediate a labor dispute between the Pacific Electric Railway and its employees represented by the Brotherhood of Railroad trainmen.

At Los Angeles, the walkout of 2000 Pacific Electric Railway employees scheduled for 2 a. m. tomorrow, was automatically delayed 60 days when news of the President's proclamation arrived. Directly affected by a strike would have been 200,000 persons who commute daily between Los Angeles and cities in five southern California counties.

The President named the following board: Isaiah L. Sharfman University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Dexter M. Keezer, Reed College, Portland, Ore., and John P. Devaney, 2774 West Lake of Isles Boulevard, Minneapolis, Minn.

The board was named, White House attaches announced, because the dispute threatens "substantially to interrupt state commerce within the State of California to a degree such as to deprive that section of the country of essential transportation service."

Action was taken under section 10 of the Railway Labor Act.

Marriner S. Eccles, head of the Federal Reserve System, was added to President Roosevelt's list of conferees today on budgetary and related problems.

Mr. Eccles, one of the President's closest contacts with business and finance, was called to Hyde Park from Washington to confer with the Chief Executive in connection with a visit here by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr., and Daniel W. Bell, budget director.

Radio Claims: U. S. to Decide On Short Wave

American Control of Four Frequencies Threatened by Failure to Use

Hearing by FCC

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1—How the United States shall make good its claim, filed in 1932 but still unoccupied, on the four remaining useful frequencies on the entire shortwave radio spectrum, is a question being argued today before the Federal Communications Commission.

Behind the argument is a problem involving the European battle of nationalist radio propaganda, the hopes of keeping channels for inter-American peaceful use under obligations of the Montevideo and Buenos Aires conferences, and the lone remaining opportunity for a challenge to private commercial monopoly in the American radio field.

The story is best told chronologically:

Back in 1932, former President Hoover by executive order set aside four shortwave radio frequencies to the Navy Department for the use of the Pan American Union. These are the so-called Pan American frequencies, 9950, 11,730, 15,130 and 21,500 kilocycles. They were registered by the American Government with the International Telegraphic Bureau at Berne, Switz., which is the established method of reserving certain frequencies for exclusive use of a nation or group. The purpose was to use the frequencies in co-operation between the various American republics.

U. S. Obligations

Nothing was done about using the frequencies, although at Montevideo in 1933 and Buenos Aires in 1936, definite obligations were assumed by the United States to promote an inter-American program.

In 1933 the World Wide Broadcasting Corporation, non-commercial foundation operating shortwave station W1XAL in Boston, was working on educational programs, and offered, as a patriotic service, to put the frequencies into use, thus to make good the American claim on them. But technical difficulties in setting up a transmitter with the Navy Department in Washington, and unwillingness to allow a private interest to take over the frequencies, prevented action.

In 1937, however, the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation worked out a definite inter-American program with the Pan American Union, and it was suggested that the unused frequencies be turned over to the foundation.

Government Station

Meantime, the Celler bill was introduced in the last session of Congress, proposing to set up a Government shortwave station to use the Pan American frequencies. The bill was caught in legislative jams, and never got to hearing, but it is still in the picture for possible establishment of a government station.

Meantime, too, the State Department became concerned over the non-utilization of the frequencies, and looking ahead to Cairo con-

(Continued on Page 14, Column 5)

Japan Strengthens Ties With Italy

Tokyo Indicates Action by Rome to Join in Anti-Red Drive

Trade Pact Begun

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Nov. 1 — Complete agreement is reported to have been reached between Italy and Japan concerning the Anti-Comintern Pact. It is expected that Italy will formally join the pact after termination of the Nine-Power Conference at Brussels, which meets Nov. 3 to explore solutions to the Sino-Japanese conflict.

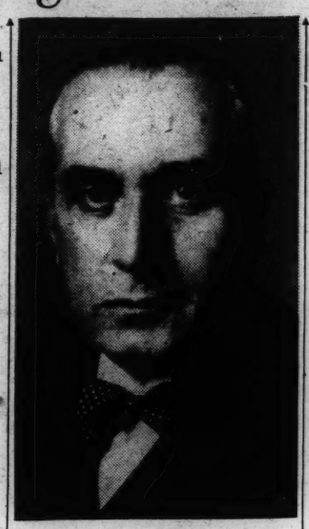
TOKYO, Nov. 1 (AP)—A Japanese Foreign Office spokesman said today that Japan and Italy were planning an anti-Communism agreement. He refused to give any details.

Authoritative quarters indicated that the plan was for Italy to join an already effected Japanese-German agreement against the Communist International, not to conclude a separate bilateral pact.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Less than a year after Japan and Germany had demonstrated a certain degree of solidarity by signing a pact for mutual co-operation against communism there are unmistakable signs of rapprochement between the Island Empire and the other leading European fascist power.

Just at the time when the League of Nations and the United States were placing on record their conviction that Japan had been guilty of aggression in China, Premier Mussolini went out of his way to endorse



Wide World

Vittorio Cerruti

Italian Ambassador Quits Paris on "Indefinite" Leave

Japan's actions in a signed article in Popolo d'Italia.

This article was naturally reprinted with cordial appreciation in Japan. And shortly after its publication the Italian Ambassador to Japan, Giacinto Auriti, called on the Japanese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Kensuke Horinouchi, to assure him of Italy's sympathy.

Both on the Offensive

Behind this Japanese-Italian rapprochement are several factors, political, economic and ideological. Of these the political is the most important. Premier Mussolini is on the offensive in Spain, just as Japan is in China. British and French interests in the Far East favor the maintenance of the status quo; England

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

Italy Drafts Policy on Spain and Far Eastern Peace Proposals

May Back Japan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Nov. 1—In preparation for a week of intense diplomatic activity, Count Galeazzo Ciano, Foreign Minister, conferred at length with Premier Mussolini at the Palazzo Venezia yesterday.

The three chief problems discussed are believed to have been Franco-Italian relations which seem to be deteriorating day by day; Italy's future policy in the International Non-Intervention Committee, and the Nine-Power Conference which is slated to meet in Brussels Wednesday.

Vittorio Cerruti, Italian Ambassador at Paris, has left his post on an "indefinite leave of absence." He has reached the retirement age and it is understood he will not return to Paris and no successor is to be appointed until the French Government agrees to have its Ambassador-Elect to the Quirinal, Comte Rene Doynel Saint-Quentin, present his credentials to Victor Emmanuel as King of Italy and Emperor of Ethiopia.

Demand for Recognition

Italy has refused to accept the former head of the African department in the French Foreign Office as Ambassador under the stipulation that he presents his credentials to Victor Emmanuel solely as King of Italy. The Italian position virtually amounts to a demand for diplomatic recognition of Italy's new African Empire.

Thus for exactly a year France has been represented at Rome by the Chargé d'Affaires. Premier Mussolini has now decided that Italy should henceforth be represented at Paris

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

London Visitor

Associated Press

King Boris of Bulgaria

Britain Promotes Bulgaria's Entry In New Accords

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 1—Advantage is being taken of the presence of King Boris in London to urge on him the desirability of Bulgaria joining the rapprochement now in process of negotiation between the Little Entente and Hungary.

King Boris, who arrived here Sunday, is the second important Balkan leader to visit England this fall. Premier Milan Stoyadinovitch of Yugoslavia was here in mid-October and King Carol of Roumania who went to Prague today is to come here shortly. So is King George of Greece.

Dr. Stoyadinovitch came on an avowedly political mission. The three Kings, on the other hand, are supposedly on private visits. But they are taking care to make contact with British statesmen and officials. One of the first persons, for example, to pay his respects to King Boris is understood to have been Sir Robert G. Vansittart, Permanent Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Though King Boris is traveling incognito as Count Rilike, Sir Robert probably had little difficulty in piercing either the personal or political disguise.

British Active Behind Scenes

These contacts serve to emphasize the little known fact that British diplomacy has been extremely active behind the scenes lately in promoting a "get together movement" in Central Europe. To this in part is attributed the decreased attraction of the Berlin-Rome axis which has been noticeable, particularly in Belgrade and Bucharest, in recent weeks.

It should be emphasized, however, that British efforts are not directly intended to build anti-German and anti-Italian blocs in this part of the world. The aim is rather to consolidate relations between the small central European and Balkan states so as to reduce the possibilities of the big powers playing one off against the other in order to serve private aims elsewhere.

Find Sympathetic Reception

The British efforts are understood to have had a sympathetic reception in most of the capitals concerned. In the smaller states of Central Europe there is a strong feeling that unless they pull together, they are at the mercy of any great power with an aggressive outlook. But at the same time economic considerations make them unwilling to anger some of their best customers. Hence they are expected to exercise great

(Continued on Page 14, Column 4)

Britain to Go As Far as U. S. To Halt Japan

Eden Looks to America for Leadership at Brussels Parley

Retort to Italy

Hits' Support of Reich on Colonies—Condemns Threat of Dictatorial Powers

LONDON, Nov. 1 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the House of Commons today that Britain will go exactly as far as the United States in seeking an end to the Chinese-Japanese conflict at the Brussels nine-power conference which opens Wednesday.

Making clear that the United States is expected to take the lead in any definite action to control the Far Eastern threat to world peace, Mr. Eden said that Britain is prepared:

"To go as far as the United States, in full agreement with them—not rushing in front, but not being left behind."

The Foreign Secretary, who will head the British delegation to Brussels, gave the Far Eastern situation front rank in a frank pronouncement covering the whole international field.

Colonial Bid Repeated

Mr. Eden also curtly tossed back Italy's bid for a return of Britain's war-gained colonial mandate to Germany and upheld the Government's course in the Mediterranean and Spain.

The United States, he said, took the initiative in holding the nine-power conference at Brussels and any action on the Far East essentially depended on co-operation of the United States.

"We realize, that with conditions as they are in the world today," Mr. Eden continued, "that we must realize the difficulties of the Far Eastern situation. I assure the House that it is in this spirit I go to Brussels, anxious to contribute what little lies in my power in a situation in which no one can envy a foreign secretary today."

"I say without hesitation," he added, "that in order to get full co-operation, on an equal basis, of the United States Government in the international conference, I would travel not only from Geneva to Brussels, but from Melbourne to Alaska—the more particularly in the present situation of international affairs."

With co-operation for peace as his keynote, Mr. Eden, however, stated that "we accept co-operation from all, but dictation from none."

Mr. Eden stressed that there was a "vital" difference in the United States' position as an observer, when the League considered the Chinese-Japanese conflict, and their coming role at Brussels where they would be co-operating "on an equal basis" with other powers.

"Any act, whatever the character of the act, that can be taken in the Far Eastern dispute does essentially depend on co-operation of the United States of America," he said.

Cites Italy's Gains in War

Speaking on Germany's desire for return of war-lost colonies and with piracy at sea growing from the Spanish civil war, the Foreign Secretary advised Italy flatly, amid Commons cheers, that she need not expect the return of colonies to Germany while Premier Mussolini keeps territory which Italy won in the war.

(Italy gained the German-speaking southern Tyrol as a consequence of the World War.)

Thus, with what he described as his own "appalling frankness," Mr. Eden answered Premier Mussolini's urging in his address last week, that Germany get back a "place in the African sun."

Mr. Eden told Opposition members of the Parliament that the Nyon accord to combat piracy had resulted in facilitating "the arrival of very large quantities of material at Spanish Government ports."

"The House no doubt will have observed, during recent days," Mr. Eden asserted, discussing colonies, "that the country that had itself, as an outcome of the Great War, gained very considerable accessions of territory in Europe, and also received certain territorial concessions in Africa from countries which were its allies in the Great War, had now championed the claim of Germany to African possessions. . . . I must declare plainly that we do not admit the right of any government to call upon us for contribution, when there is no evidence to show that that government is prepared to make any contribution of their own account."

Hits Dictatorial Diplomacy

Mr. Eden took this thrust at dictatorial diplomatic methods:

"I have noticed a tendency to use as a part of diplomatic machinery methods which are highly dangerous. There is an inclination to threaten, to issue orders from house tops—to proclaim that which is virtually an ultimatum and to call it peace."

The Commons roared approval as he continued:

"Such methods never will have any response here. Such orders will never be obeyed by the British public. We are ready enough to make our contribution to the peace of the world. We are ready enough to discuss any issue with those concerned, but we are not prepared to stand and deliver at anyone's command."

Brussels plans Asian truce: Page 5.

U. S. Arms Expansion Plans To Go Steadily Forward

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1—American rearmament will probably continue during the coming year at the same methodical but persistent pace which has characterized it during the past three years, it was learned here today.

While dramatic details continue to emphasize the extent and persistence with which the Roosevelt Administration is refurbishing the Army and expanding the Navy, the military appropriations for the next fiscal year which Congress will provide will in all probability approximate closely the $1,000,000,000 defense budget of the current year.

With Congress convening in another two weeks, the bureau of the budget is now engaged in final drafts of the Army and Navy budgets for early submission to the House Appropriations Committee. While many details are still to be ironed out, it is learned today that despite the critical Far Eastern situation and tension in Europe, the Administration considers that the existing rate of American rearmament is adequate for all needs which can be foreseen at the moment. Tentative plans to speed up both mechanization of the Army and expansion of the Navy to full treaty strength have been laid aside.

Faster construction programs exist in the blueprint stage and could be applied at once in case of an emergency. But lacking more insistent reasons than now exist, both Army and Navy are being kept to existing programs which call for a total national defense budget of approximately $1,000,000,000. It may run over by $100,000,000, but it is learned in responsible quarters that no substantially larger requests on Congress during the coming session are now contemplated.

Huge Mobilization Plan Coming

American rearmament does not, however, lack its dramatic and impressive incidents even though there is no such staggering features under consideration as the $7,500,000,000 British naval program. Over the week end two incidents emphasize American participation in the world armaments race

The Navy announced opening of bids for 270 new aircraft to cost a total of about $20,000,000. Of these, 14 will be huge patrol bombers costing $150,000 each, while the balance will be of various smaller types of planes, some for service with the fleet, but most for patrol service.

The War Department, meanwhile, officially confirmed an intention to perfect, within the next few months, detailed plans in each state whereby volunteer committees would be set up everywhere which would undertake to enlist 300,000 men during the first 30 days of war.

War mobilization plans contemplate another selective draft in case of war to build up the Army to full war strength. But draft machinery would take two months to get into operation. In an emergency, the Army and Navy together would require an estimated 300,000 volunteers during the first month. At the outbreak of the World War professional enlistment methods brought in only 86,000 men during the first month. Louisiana and Pennsylvania now have plans for volunteer committees of citizens to launch immediate drives for volunteers if war breaks out. Similar plans for all other states are being drafted.

What of Japan?

The biggest question mark on the horizon has long been the future naval program. England is now building at a far faster rate than the United States and Japan represents an unknown quantity which neither British nor American intelligence services have been able to fathom. Nevertheless the regular replacement program which has government naval budgets under the New Deal is scheduled to continue in force next year.

This means for the next fiscal year the laying down of the following new keels: two battleships; two light cruisers; eight destroyers; four submarines and four auxiliaries.

To continue construction of ton-

(Continued on Page 14, Column 6)

Supreme Court Held Last Hope In Mooney Case

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 1—Rejection by the California Supreme Court of his latest petition in his 20-year fight for freedom leaves Tom Mooney, convicted as a Preparedness Day bomber in 1916 but one slim hope for freedom, in the opinion of observers—the Supreme Court of the United States.

But the adverse decision of the California court on Mooney's allegation that he was convicted on testimony that was perjured, and that the testimony was offered with the knowledge of the district attorney that it was perjured appears, even to his counsel, to leave but a slight chance for reversal by the court in Washington, D. C. That is the chance they are seeking.

History of Case

The State Supreme Court made its decision after studying more than 13,000 pages of testimony taken by a special referee, and reviewed in a 90-page opinion.

The Mooney controversy, beginning with a request by President Wilson that the capital sentence be commuted to life imprisonment, has been perhaps one of the most sensational cases in United States history.

The decision of the California court follows an appeal to the United States Supreme Court, decided Jan. 21, 1935. The United States Supreme Court at that time said that it was unable to agree with a demurrer on the part of the Attorney General. But the Supreme Court said that "as we do not find that the petitioner has applied to the state court for a writ of habeas corpus upon the grounds stated . . . we cannot assume that California has denied to its courts jurisdiction to redress such a wrong if proved the applica-

(Continued on Page 14, Column 2)

Economics in the News

Federal Reserve Policy—President Roosevelt Says It Must Be Co-ordinated With Government Instruments—A Questionable Link

By H. B. E.

A speech in which President Roosevelt could be eloquent and say nothing would be a rare feat. Yet he is reputed to have done this very thing in dedicating the new Federal Reserve Building in Washington. The occasion was ideally suited for a pronouncement. A move from rooms in an office building to a stately home is symbolic of the significance which has been given to the "Supreme Court on Money." In the circumstances some restatement of the Administration's monetary policy would have been appropriate. In fact, that is said to have been the intention, but to have been abandoned at the last minute, because of the stock market collapse. It was felt that, in view of the current market appeals to "do something," any monetary restatement would be misinterpreted. Nevertheless, on reading the President's "innocuous" remarks carefully, I think he frustrated his own design of saying nothing, for there was at least one very provocative paragraph in the dedication speech.

This paragraph dealt with the functions of the Federal Reserve System. A year or so ago the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin attracted considerable attention by his economic sermons on the system as a private institution. The system is, of course, not a private institution. As the President declared, its powers are "a public concern," and "the responsibility for their exercise is properly vested in a public body." This, I think, is as it should be. In all democratic countries the job of money management has been made a more or less public charge. But Mr. Roosevelt went on to say:

> To be effective in performing their functions, they must be closely co-ordinated with the other major powers and policies of government which influence the country's economic life. . . . The machinery must be . . . co-ordinated with all instruments of government. . . .

And this statement will not meet with the same ready acceptance.

The Federal Reserve Board is a public body, but it is an independent public body. I mean that it is responsible neither to the Executive nor the Legislature. The law under which it was set up was passed by Congress, the members were appointed by the President and approved by the Senate, and the board then entered into a "status of isolation."

The board's job of regulating the monetary system of the country as wisely as possible might conceivably call for policies which would by no means square with the policies of "other instruments of government." Closest to the Federal Reserve Board among government organs is the Treasury. One of the Treasury's main jobs is to borrow money as cheaply as possible. Yet the Federal Reserve System has the power to make money rates low or high. So that we find that, though "close co-ordination" with the Treasury would call for the perpetual maintenance of low interest rates, a wise regulation of the country's monetary system, on the contrary, might call for high interest rates; as, for instance, in arresting an inflationary situation.

The Executive is the Government; the Legislature is the body that keeps a check on the Government. Countries that I have visited this summer require "close co-ordination" of central banks with the Legislature, not the Executive. I have Sweden and Finland particularly in mind. Their "Federal Reserve Systems" are frankly state-owned. As in the United States the money regulators are independent, but their "leanings" are toward the Legislature.

In Sweden, the money officials maintain a liaison with the Banking Committee of Parliament. Through this means they try to reconcile their view of the public interest with the view entertained by the people's elect. In Finland, a similar state of things prevails. Here, indeed, I was told that Parliament has a habit of defending the central bank against "close co-ordination" with the Government. It is jealous, that is, of the central bank's integrity. An illustration given to me by the governor was that some years ago when he himself was minister of finance he had been restrained by Parliament from trying to solve a budget problem by taking possession of the profits of the Bank of Finland. As governor he has since been grateful that he was checked as minister of finance!

The subject is bound to become increasingly important as time goes on. Reorganization of the Executive Branch of the Government will shortly be before Congress again. The President wants not only co-ordination of executive bureaus; he wants co-ordination between the Executive and the regulatory commissions set up by Congress. So far as I have seen, nothing has been said about the Federal Reserve System. Nor may the President's words be less innocuous than they are asserted to be. But the phrase about "close co-ordination" has a meaning all its own in regard to the Federal Reserve Board, one divorced altogether from efficiency. This is why it calls for mention. After all, it was in order to resist such co-ordination that Congress in the Banking Act of 1935 decided to drop the Secretary of the Treasury and the comptroller of the currency from ex officio positions on the Federal Reserve Board.

Saving Our Schools

Twenty-fifth of 52 Articles

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What a Day!

CALLANDER, Ont., Nov. 1 (AP)—The antics of the blithe Dionne quintuplets reduced natural scientists to a state of doting affection over the week end.

Two hundred psychologists, biologists and educators who, at a Toronto conference, had talked in serious, technical vein about the progress of the little girls, beamed and chuckled behind a wire and glass screen around their playground, and said, like the average citizen, "Aren't they cute?"

The little Dionnes themselves triumphed over cold theory from the moment they ambled through the wicket gate to their playground, after the visitors arrived from Toronto on the "Dionne Quintuplet Special."

For a half-hour—unconscious of the eyes behind the screen—the girls rode their velocipedes furiously, sang off key, swept the walk with small brooms and otherwise disported themselves so that one educator said:

"They're better than a five-ring circus."

Emilie made a sand pie, one sister pursued the nurse around the playground with a large spoon, and a moment later they all set up a box so it looked like a store counter—although they've certainly never seen one—and went into a huddle over it. The savants laughed until the policemen on duty said:

"Sh-h, no noise, please."

One quintuplet walked up a slide, reeled a moment and a savant said, "whoops!" She jumped successfully and the expert, looking like a proud father, shouted "Bravo!"

Another quintuplet seized two big boxes, lugged them across the playground and dumped them down with a thump—and a woman psychologist, obviously captivated, said, "Bless her heart."

Oliva Dionne, father of the girls, appeared for a visit with them.

"Da," shouted the quintuplets. Soon each rosy cheek had been kissed, a daughter was seated on each of his shoulders, with another pulling at his coat to be held, and the two on top proceeded busily to pull his hat brim over his eyes.

The five sisters came out in their playground looking something like a football squad, in tan angora helmets and mittens, ski pants padded with leather at the knee and rear, fur-collared jackets with zippers, and overshoes.

After that, there were no dull moments.

"If you asked me to describe them," said Dr. Allan R. Dafoe, who attends them, "I would just say, 'smart kids.'"

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Training for Democracy Held Duty of Colleges

Saving Our Schools
Twenty-fifth of 52 Articles

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

By a sequence of undeniable trends leading straight to tomorrow, American higher education arrives at the central position in this equation:

"Democratic government means free schools; free schools which help solve economic and social problems mean durable democracy."

On the first part of the equation no reasonable doubt can persist. Dictatorship in various guises and in many parts of the world has emitted smoke screens of regimented propaganda—in the name of education—to blot out individual inquiry and expression. Schols have become mouthpieces, publicity departments, for the regime nolding political power.

Noting this course of events in various parts of the world, Americans have come to hold the conviction that the schools—and especially higher education—can do their most effective work toward saving themselves by helping government remain free.

Hence, one faces the question: "What is American higher education doing to supply government with more alert, informed, voting citizens, and with officials trained for statecraft?"

The inquiry falls into two parts, corresponding to the difference between the citizen and the officeholder. Both take part in government, but if voting registers are any index, the first challenge to democracy consists in awakening more citizens to the thrill and power of self-government. It is not a question of merely "getting out the vote." Political machines do that very effectively to their own ends. More voters are needed, but quality, not numbers, is primary.

Leadership holds the key, and American universities are rising to meet the challenge. Courses in citizenship and public administration have more than doubled in number in the past four years.

The emphasis in college teaching of government is shifting from the sideline or onlooker attitude, to one of playing the game as an actual member of the team. This new approach is admirably set forth in a report on the Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs at Syracuse University:

Objective of School

"The fundamental objective of the school is to make students aware of the implications of living in a social order and to give them some understanding of the desirable way to approach social situations intelligently, critically, and constructively."

To this end, the school aims "to provide students with a broad training and preparation for the duties and the practice of citizenship and their obligations to participate intelligently in its responsibilities."

Founded in 1924, the Maxwell School divides its course into three divisions. The first is entitled: "Introduction to Responsible Citizenship," and is required of all freshmen in the College of Liberal Arts. Running through even this preliminary series of courses is an emphasis of making government a practical, rather than an abstract, study.

"Control of Government through Politics and Political Parties" is a typical title. Basic economics of modern government is stressed. The lectures become more specific and practical as the student advances through the first to the second division on "American Government."

Graduate Studies

Finally, graduate work is provided with special emphasis upon preparation for actively entering public administration.

Another center for teaching vigorous and informed citizenship is the American University at Washington. Dean Ernest S. Griffith of the Graduate School presides over a course which in the past two years has been devoted exclusively to the study of the social sciences. He feels keenly a lack in American education which contrasts with the training for public service in British universities.

Within the British Empire, for example, the London School of Economics has taken the lead in research on economic relations. At Oxford and Cambridge the debating unions have long traditions behind them of men who, as students, began debates they were to complete on the floor of Parliament.

It is to the development of at least as vivid a sense of public affairs as this that Dean Griffith, Dean William E. Mosher at Syracuse, Dean John H. Williams of the new Harvard Graduate School of Public Administration, and others, are devoted. They say that American higher education has come to the point where it must, for its own preservation along with democracy, no longer leave government to poorly educated or self-seeking politicians.

"Politics" Unsavory

The very word "politics" has taken on an American unsavoriness which puzzles countries where the word still retains its original meaning, "the science and art of government." During the period of the Constitution builders the word had this meaning, but under frontier conditions as the nation spread westward the conduct of public affairs tended to slip into the grasp of a new and oily breed who have made the term "politician" a synonym for graft and inefficiency.

With such men in office, and with control of politics dominated by political machines, many voters have given up the battle. The newer teaching of citizenship shows how unnecessary and short-sighted surrender is on the part of those who still have the tools of free education and representative government.

The University of Pennsylvania has raised its standard of effective "good government" in the new Institute of Local and State Government. The comprehensive program calls for building a center of information on all phases of municipal, borough, county, township, and state government; for advisory and consultative service to governments; for the training of experts and administrators; for discussions, and for research.

Never Too Much Help

One thing is sure, average voters cannot have too much help in pursuing the difficult art of self-government. Anyone who can grasp the inner workings of a corporation tax bill, or vote advisedly on the relative merits of social security legislation, has work cut out for many a winter evening. The longer the head start colleges can give to their graduates in understanding and taking part in government, the more likely we are to have an alert, durable democracy.

Only a few examples of work being done by universities can be given here, and actually the problem reaches through the schools and far beyond. As already pointed out in this series, only 3 per cent of the adult populace graduates from college, and only 7 per cent enjoys some college work. Presuming that colleges train most of the leaders, officials, and administrators—at this date not by any means realized—there yet remains the vast task of training millions of obscure voters who never reach college, or even high school.

Many universities have accepted this broader responsibility. Most of the summer institutes on public affairs, and many programs of adult education in government, center in universities. This movement, like that for specific training in citizenship and office-holding, is of extremely recent date.

Williamstown Pioneers

The Institute of Politics at Williamstown, Mass., is generally credited with pioneering in its field. Since its foundation in 1921 a wide variety of similar institutes have sprung up, at Charlottesville in the University of Virginia Institute of Public Affairs; the Mid-West Institute of International Relations; the Institute of International Relations in California, and scores of others.

These institutes usually arrange some free public programs, and their discussions as a whole reach the public through newspapers. Experts in economics, in local, state and national government, and often distinguished visitors from abroad, perform the invaluable service of reducing complex public issues to understandable terms. In seminars and round table discussions they seek to understand and interpret social currents of the day.

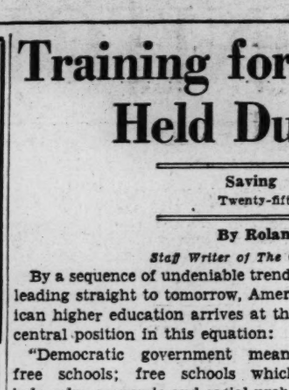
In a 10-week course at Denver, the Institute of Public Affairs underlined the need for bringing vital questions of government "within the reach of every citizen." Adult education in its many varieties carries on where formal education ends, in the Boston Center for Adult Education and elsewhere.

As in all teaching, the inspiration of practical citizenship can come from any course on government or history, provided the teacher makes his subject live. Forunately, the mere passing of examinations and the memorizing of dates is giving place in American education to the "tool" approach in studying government. Students who feel the summons and hear the challenge in the classroom have the best incentive to genuine and practical scholarship. Syracuse and other universities are therefore giving much attention to training teachers of citizenship.

Just a word more about the many forward-looking activities in citizenship conducted by non-academic groups. There is the Public Affairs Institute for International Broadcasting, America's Town Meeting of the Air, the Leadership Institute of the New Jersey Committee on the Cause and Cure of War, the Institute of International Relations sponsored by the American Friends Service Committee, the Institute for Training in Municipal Administration of the International City Managers' Association, the Ford Hall Forum and others, and the School of Politics of the Massachusetts and other branches of the League of Women Voters.

With more citizen-training and citizen-inspiring being done and to be done, the next step brings us to movements underway to train and inspire more efficient and public-spirited officials. That will require another article.

Tomorrow's article runs on the Education Page.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Heroes of the Sea Win Medals

Congressional Medals for Coast Guards
Left to Right—D. E. Hamalainen, R. N. Woods, J. W. Matthews, R. I. Anderson, Capt. H. J. Perrson, All of the Westport, Wash., Coast Guard Station, and R. W. Dempwolf, Divisional Commander. Captain Perrson and His Crew of Four Rescued 21 Men From a Sinking Freighter

Coast Guardsmen Are Honored For Rescues at Sea

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ABERDEEN, Wash.—Capt. H. J. Persson and four of his crew manned the Westport life boat on the night of May 7 to answer distress flares between the Grays Harbor and Willapa Harbor entrances.

In their storm-tossed boat they reached the battered lumber steamer Trinidad in the early morning and rescued the 21 members of the crew. A few minutes later the Trinidad broke up.

The other day, Captain Persson and his boat crew lined the deck of a coastguard cutter here to receive high honors. The five men were awarded congressional medals. Only eight had been awarded on the Pacific Coast in the last 27 years.

Among those honored was D. E. Hamalainen, Aberdeen, who participated in the Trinidad rescue on his first boat call. All others had considerable service, Captain Persson being a veteran of 30 years. Other members of the crew were R. N. Woods, J. W. Matthews and R. I. Anderson.

Senators Report Finding Farmers For Crop Control

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 1 (AP)—Two members of the Senate Agricultural Sub-Committee, which for a month has been holding hearings in various parts of the United States seeking farm legislation sentiment, report a vast majority of farmers want crop production control.

Senator Elmer Thomas (D) of Oklahoma, said 95 per cent of the farmers who have appeared before the sub-committee want production control incorporated in the farm bill to be considered by Congress in special session this month.

"They want the 'ever-normal granary' as insurance against the non-productive years and continuation of the soil conservation program," Senator Thomas asserted.

Senator Allen J. Ellender (D) of Louisiana, declared all farmers recognize the need for enactment of a farm bill, and while there was difference of opinion as to its provisions, all want legislation that would bring about stable prices—"prices they can depend on, not subject to violent fluctuation. In the South the sentiment is largely for compulsory control," he said, "but in the Northwest many farmers feel that voluntary control, with benefit payments, would serve to bring about the same results."

Senator Thomas said it was likely the legislation proposed at the special session would be a modified version of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, which was held unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. He said the hope was to keep it within constitutional limitations by making it co-operative on the part of farmers voluntarily.

Senator Lynn J. Frazier (R) of North Dakota, the third member of the subcommittee here, declined comment.

Philadelphia Finds Fresh Tax Sources

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1—The new franchise tax on signs, canopies, sidewalk stands, tunnels, overhead bridges, coal holes, fuel oil intaxes, sidewalk elevators, and other things using ground included in city streets is expected to raise $1,500,000 for the city coffers, according to Martin J. McLaughlin, director of the Department of Public Works.

The tax is to be levied against more than 150,000 Philadelphians in the next few days.

The ordinance is one of the "new revenue producers" passed by City Council last summer. The tax runs from one cent a square foot of exposed surface on signs, to $100 for tunnels and overhead bridges.

Canon H. R. L. Sheppard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 1—The Very Rev. Canon H. R. L. Sheppard, popularly known as Dick Sheppard, who passed on here yesterday, was one of the most prominent of Britain's church leaders, not only because of his activities in social welfare but also by reason of his leadership in a pacifist movement that pledged large numbers of men to out-and-out refusal to fight.

Canon Sheppard became a popular figure in the unsettled years immediately after the war, when, as Vicar of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, one of London's spacious edifices with vanishing congregations, he quickly produced the unfamiliar sight of crowded congregations, not only on Sundays but in his weekday services for business men.

In the crypt of the church he made an over-night home for London's penniless wanderers, for his practical experience in social welfare work with the Oxford House settlement in East London had made him conversant with the needs of the submerged class.

It was the fact that Canon Sheppard possessed the courage of his convictions, completely regardless of the disfavor that some of those convictions met with in some social circles, that drew the crowds to hear him preach and to listen to his popular radiocasts—he was the first to radiocast a religious service in England. He was unashamedly a pacifist and a stout upholder of the League of Nations. In conjunction with George Lansbury, veteran labor leader, he led a group that renounced all war and military service and obtained signatures to his Peace Pledge Union that ran into millions.

Although he complained frequently of the social pressure that has been exercised upon people to prevent their professing a pacifist faith during the recent move for intensive rearmament, the popularity of his campaign was borne out only a week ago, when he defeated Mr. Winston S. Churchill in the vote for Lord Rectorship of Glasgow University, a vote that was regarded as a condemnation of the Government's rearmament policy.

For some years during his eventful career Canon Sheppard was honorary chaplain to the King, and for a short time he was Dean of Canterbury.

Agricultural Aims Listed By Farmers Equity Union

LIMA, Ohio, Nov. 1 (AP)—The resolutions committee of the Farmers Equity Union, closing its national convention on Oct. 30, declared that any benefits accorded labor should not be at the expense of agriculture.

The committee "viewed with alarm the apparent tendency of labor to push its program in advance of a reciprocal movement on behalf of agriculture."

'State Medicine' Opposed As Unnecessary Extension Of Social Security Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 1—Any move at the forthcoming special session of Congress to put through a bill appropriating federal revenue for "socialized" medicine will be opposed by important individuals and groups here, it was revealed following reports that United States Senator Robert F. Wagner, author of the Social Security Act, was preparing an amendment to that legislation.

Reports here were that the amendments by the junior Senator from New York might possibly involve a compulsory 1 per cent tax on pay rolls. This, it was said, would cost an estimated $150,000,000 a year to business in New York City alone.

"The proposed extension of the Social Security Act to include medical care is not only undesirable, but unnecessary," Willard J. Parker, director and former president of the Trade Executives' Association of New York and manager of many trade associations, declared. "It has been announced that complete revision of the Social Security Act will be studied by the Social Security Advisory Council at a conference to be held in Washington on Nov. 5.

New Burdens Assailed

"While industry recognizes the need for adequate medical care for wage earners and their families, it does not recognize that this job can best be done by government at the expense of business. It means new burdens on employers, added production costs and is undesirable from many other standpoints. Business must organize to protect itself against such economically unsound legislation."

H. B. Anderson, secretary of the Citizens Medical Reference Bureau, also went on record strongly against anything resembling "socialized medicine," holding that local and state agencies were adequate to take care of indigent persons requiring medical treatment. He saw no need of putting hospitals in the role of physicians or of the "regimentation" of physicans and surgeons under federal enactment.

In other quarters materia medica was classified as "a big business," ranking sixth in the nation's business scale.

That the whole question of government subsidies for materia medica is due for a public airing within the next few weeks was indicated here when it was learned that a report was about to be made on a survey to sound the opinion of representative leading physicians throughout the nation regarding the inquiry by the American Foundation into medical practices. The foundation report followed a survey which took 18 months to complete and was published on April 4, last.

While the foundation study offered no definitive conclusions or recommendations, it presented both sides of the materia medica problem as it relates to the public. Physicians and surgeons from every state and representatives of all divisions of medicine and all types of medical experience gave their answers to a series of questions the foundation asked. These questions ranged all the way from "What is 'adequate' in medical care?" to the cost and the adequacy of medical practices.

The report held, in part, that "if medical care is interpreted to mean the kind of care needed to enable citizens to maintain 'positive' health . . . as well as doing all that can be done to restore the sick individual to health, the weight of opinion is certainly that adequate medical care is not available."

Medical Care Inadequate?

"The reasons why medical care is not yet good enough are many," the report continued, "but these are the reasons most frequently brought forward by the physicians: (a) There is a lag of years of applying new medical knowledge; (b) present medical training is not uniformly good; (c) present licensing is too broad; (d) too many graduates do not, or cannot, keep up their competence; (e) medical imagination still does not sufficiently perceive that prevention rather than cure is the ultimate goal of medical science, as many competent leaders of medical science in this discussion declared it to be."

It held that "a number of those that lack adequate medical care, . . . lack also anything adequate" and that "the real solution would be a living wage for everybody employable."

While the Foundation took no stand of its own on the question of whether government should supply funds to pay for medical treatment of persons who were without their own means of paying, its report revealed that there was a strong sentiment among physicians for such legislation. Later, resolutions by the House of Delegates of the New York State Medical Society, which were obviously a slightly modified form of the American Foundation questionnaire, were introduced at the American Medical Association meeting in Atlantic City last June and voted down.

Dangers Are Cited

Subsequently, a group of physicians, of which Dr. Hugh Cabot of Rochester, Minn., and Dr. Robert V. Osgood of Boston were members, circulated the New York Medical Association's "principles" and proposals among members of the American Medical Association. Their action has been taken up by the Journal of the American Medical Association in its leading editorial of Oct. 16, which comes out strongly against federal subsidies for medicine, declaring that "the danger of putting the government in the dominant position in relation to medical research is apparent."

"Already in some foreign countries the government controls the number of medical students and the nature of medical education," the Journal says in part. "American medicine wants no such system."

The editorial recalls that the government has already voted $750,000 a year for the control of cancer and that suggestions have been offered that similar appropriations be made for the study of other diseases.

It then criticizes the questionnaire sent out by the group of physicians of which Dr. Cabot and Dr. Osgood are members, adding that about 450 names have been affixed to the group's list.

"A cursory analysis of the list actually reveals the names of some physicians whose names are asociated at the same time with views and actions opposed to those which they are here said to hold," the editorial says. "Obviously some of these men must have signed merely after seeing the names of those who signed previously because it looked like a 'good' list. There appear also the names of some members of the House of Delegates which voted against some of the very propositions which these members here support. Most conspicuous on the list are the names of those deans and heads of departments in medical schools who may have signed because they saw a possibility of getting government money for clinics and dispensaries.

"Such careless participation in propaganda as has here occurred is lamentable, to say the least."

CCC Aids Irrigation Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BEND, Ore.—The recent ruling by the United States Department of Justice permitting the use of CCC enrollees on the Deschutes river irrigation project was cheering news to many eastern Oregon farmers.

The Deschutes project is designed to reclaim thousands of acres of arid land in Jefferson County through the introduction of irrigation. Farmers of the territory have long insisted that the soil had remarkable growing properties, but moisture was lacking, preventing the production of paying crops.

No contract exists as yet between the reclamation service and the north unit of the Deschutes project, but the ruling on the use of CCC help has removed a big barrier from the path of the project. Already a crew of men is at work clearing the site of the storage dam.

While this CCC group is working on soil reclamation, another group of enrollees is working north of here planting drought-resisting grasses and erecting a series of small dams to prevent soil erosion.

Want Mooring Mast Down

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 26 (CP)—Representations urging dismantling of the airship mooring mast at the St. Hubert, Que., airdrome have been received by the transport ministry, but no immediate action is contemplated. The mast was erected years ago, when trans-Atlantic airship flights were projected between the United Kingdom and Canada.

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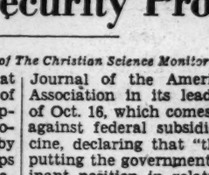
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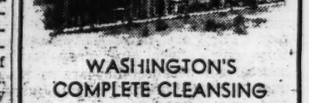
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Duce's Flair for the Dramatic Strengthens Hold on the People

Careful staging arranged for every speech lends power to leader's calls for new adventures on the road to Empire.

The appearance of Italy, contrasted with pre-Fascist days, is depicted in eight articles: "Italy Revisited." They are not intended to embrace a discussion of the moral aspects of dictatorship, but rather to present an objective picture of the country today. This article is the third.

By Edward B. Hitchcock

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

To paraphrase that famous "L'etat c'est moi!" of another and earlier authoritarian ruler, the Duce of Italy would probably admit, with that engaging frankness which is one of his characteristics:

"Io sono il Fascismo!"

He would certainly say it if it suited his need or fitted an emergency. He has said many more extreme things without apology.

Even his sharpest critics must admit that the Duce is a man of ability. His admirers laud him as a veritable genius. He certainly is possessed of certain qualities which would help make for success almost anywhere. And with the Italians those qualities cause what amounts to deification of his personality.

Every Italian with whom I talked expressed the deepest affection for the Duce. And I talked with Italians in every walk of life. The simplest fisherman at Capri, the middle-class clerk in Naples, the landowner in Tuscany, the banker who was born a peasant, the army general at Rome, the high Government official, the widowed mother of a large family of the laboring class, the American wife of an Italian industrialist in East Africa—one and all, without exception, expressed the same warmth of feeling for the man.

Excuse Found for Mistakes

Not even the Duce's most ardent admirers deny that there have been mistakes during his regime; but as a rule those mistakes are blamed on others, with the explantion that the Duce cannot be expected to do everything, to know all that is happening, to be everywhere. In the next breath these same people will aver that their idol "does everything," thinks far ahead, needs no advice, is everything to all men.

When it is suggested that this may of itself carry elements of danger and at least tends to make the people dependent rather than independent, there will be a shrug of the shoulders and some such expression as: "with anybody else than the Duce!"

At any rate, whatever the Duce does must be good. The successes are due to him. Any mistakes that occur can be traced to some minor official.

Several of Premier Mussolini's outstanding qualities, which have combined to make him seem great to his own people, are worthy of consideration. They are listed not because they come from any propaganda source, but because they are so frequently mentioned by intelligent and representative men and women, both native and foreign, who have lived under his regime in Italy and are in position to know whereof they speak.

First of all, it is claimed that the man has a positive genius for governing. He must have had, else he could scarcely have governed a nation numbering around 43,000,000 as he has done, and with so little difficulty. There has been much opposition, in the past, and there have been summary actions taken to suppress it. There seems to be no active opposition to the regime within Italy today.

Learning Along the Way

Coming up as he had done from the lowest peasant-worker class, by slow stages, and with some hardship, it is probable that Signor Mussolini has learned much along the way.

Premier Mussolini points with pride to his humble beginnings. He has placed a memorial tablet on the little ramshackle one-story farmhouse at Predappio where his father and his forbears lived. He wants it understood that his roots go deep into the soil.

One of the Duce's most effective qualities is his flair for the dramatic. He would have made a great actor, had he chosen that profession instead of journalism and politics.

It is reported that Signor Mussolini does not like to have his histrionism stressed because he thinks that it may convey the impression that he is merely acting a part at times when he wants his sincerity to be acknowledged. But those who have followed his forensics an. his polemics most carefully, and have watched him in his biggest moments, say that he is always sincere—no matter how recently he may have assumed the role.

The Duce's histrionic ability is fully appreciated by his lieutenants. When they feel the need of a match to touch off a bomb, they know that he is the best man to light it. His "Friends, Romans, Countrymen!" is sure-fire every time.

There is always careful staging of the Duce's speeches. Every detail is worked out so that the fullest effect may be assured. He waits out of sight for just the right moment. Then he steps out. Perhaps it is on the famous little balcony of the Palazzo Venezia—a balcony that is large enough for only one!—and thrusts out his right arm in the stiff salute that has become part of Fascism. And the throng below in the Piazza surges and cheers and screams, until he stops it with another gesture. In an instant, then, all is still, almost breathless, awaiting the speech.

His speeches are masterpieces of eloquence to his people. He uses all the gestures with which they are familiar and which they themselves use constantly. He sways his crowds as few political orators have been able to do in recent times. He makes his hearers laugh or cry with him; he knows how to stir them to the very depths; and when he wants to lift them to the heights he can do that too.

In other words, the Duce understands his people, and what they want, and he is able to give it to them.

Signor Mussolini knows—none better—the importance of putting on a good show with himself as the central figure. Yet he also senses when it is best to stay out of the picture. As when he declined to attend the first performance of Puccini's posthumously produced opera "Turandot" because he knew that his presence would detract from the glorification of the composer as planned.

A Show That Is Different

His "show" is always bizarre and different. Only Mussolini could have ridden throughout that Libyan parade standing up in his motorcar, his legs stretched wide like the Colossus of Rhodes, hands on hips, chin thrust out—like a Roman conqueror in every way.

His method may not always be orthodox, or that taught in the more conservative schools of acting and elocution outside Italy, but the Duce seems never to fail of his point with his own people. And his usual audience is Italian.

It was the Duce who said that democracy had languished and guttered-out in the world because it is "gray, mediocre, leveled." Also he once said: "Fascism brings back 'stlye' to the life of the people: that is, a line of conduct, color, force, the picturesque, the unexpected, the mystic; in other words, all that counts in the mind of the multitudes."

The Duce is famous for his tremendus energy. He considers himself the actual head of every department of the Government of which he holds the cabinet portfolio; and he closely controls those ministries which he does not direct in person. It is certain that no important decisions of policy are made in any part of the Government without his general approval.

It has been said that he works 18 and 20 hours a day without seeming to tire. He certainly has great rebound and seems usually fit. He ends his long day with the same drive and enthusiasm with which he starts it. His lieutenants cite this fact often to the people in urging them to greater activity. "You ought to be able to go top speed for eight hours a day if your Duce can keep going for 18 hours!" is the argument.

The head of the Italian Government is here, there and everywhere, always on the move, always apparently going somewhere else. Now he is driving his own motorcar at breath-taking speed; now he is at the controls of a swift plane; now he is on horseback, or swimming or walking or climbing. He does all these things well, too, it is reported. He sets the example along every line. He is indeed a man of action.

Benito Mussolini has always had courage aplenty. He faced plenty of action and was wounded during the World War. He has followed always a career of intensity and violence. He seems constantly to have lived in an atmosphere of crisis. "Live dangerously" is one of his favorite mottoes. His own tension is always at high. One wonders how he ever sleeps; or if he does.

Eschews Social Ambition

Social ambition is said to be wholly lacking in the Duce. He who could command the entrée into the highest society, to whom every Italian door must perforce swing wide, is said to want none of that. His personal life is a thing apart. Few really know anything about it. He shuts the world out when he goes home. He has a wife, Donna Rachele, who is never seen at social affairs.

He goes alone to state functions, or with his daughter, Edda, who is married to Count Galeazzo Ciano, his Foreign Minister. She is closest to the Duce. It is said that she is the only individual who has any real influence with him. He listens to this minister and hears from that counsellor. But when Edda speaks, his whole attitude changes.

A diplomat told me that once when things were going badly for Italy in another capital, Edda got on the long distance telephone from the Italian Embassy and talked long to her father in Rome. An immediate change came in the matter, so swift an about-face that everybody wondered. And Edda Mussolini Ciano was credited with that change.

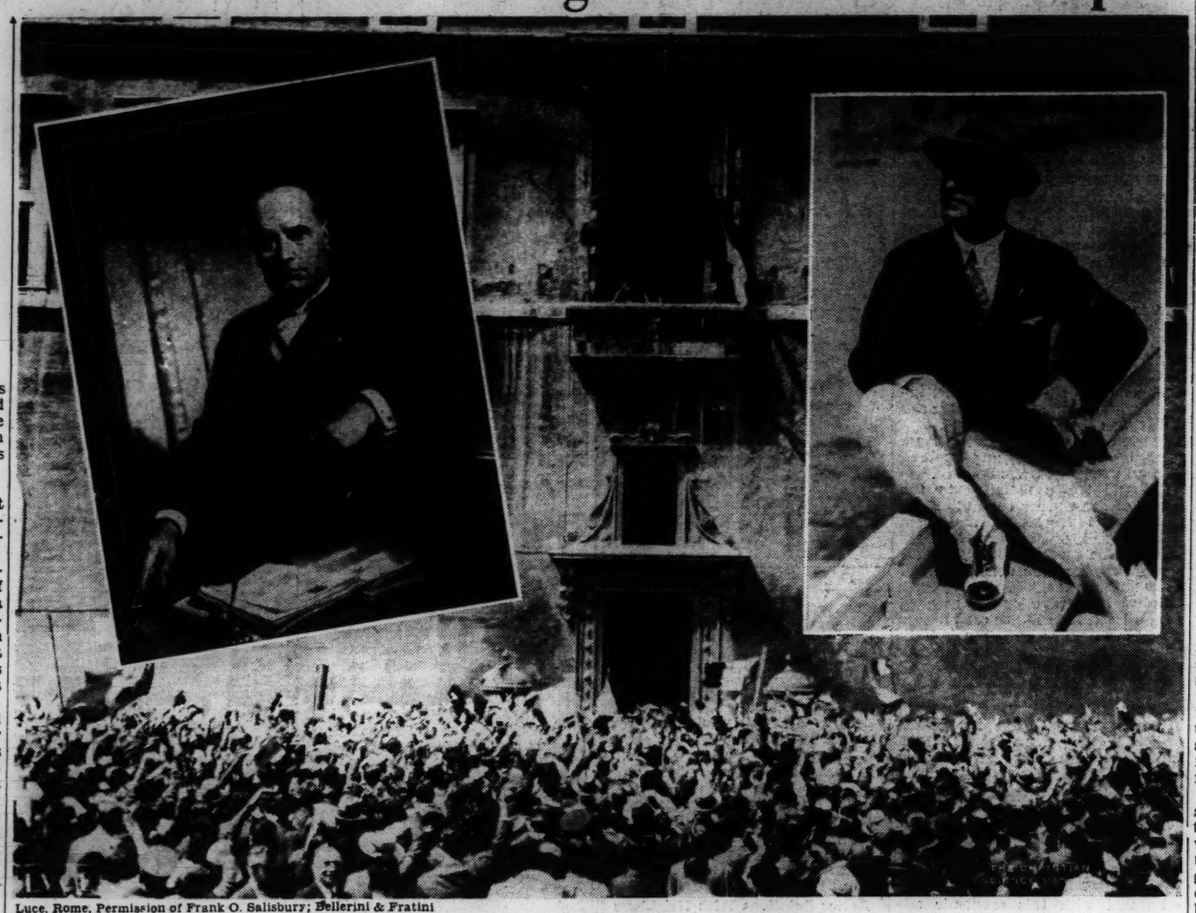
Premier Mussolini has frequently been described as a "mass hypnotist." It is even probable that he would not deny it. He certainly appreciates what is known as "mob psychology."

The eyes are a special feature of the Duce's physiognomy. Many have tried to describe them. Perhaps what a little girl, now grown to young womanhood, remembers of an occasion many years ago when she was given the honor of presenting a bouquet to the Duce when he visited the town where she lived, will tell it best.

She recalls going forward to meet him with only the natural embarrassment that a child would feel, until she came close to where he was waiting for her. And then she looked up and began her little speech.

"But when I saw those great black eyes looking down at me, pulling at me, blazing at me—such eyes as I had never seen before—I just dropped my bouquet at his feet and ran away as fast as I could."

Such, briefly, is the man who permeates new Italy, the man who is the center of the Fascist Party, or it might better be said, the man who is Fascism.



Luce, Rome, Permission of Frank O. Salisbury; Bellerini & Fratini

Camera Catches Duce's Air of Militancy and Conquest

Fascist Salutes and Thunderous Cheers Greet His Appearance on the Balcony Above the Piazza Venezia in Rome. The Portrait at the Left Is by the British Artist, Frank O. Salisbury, Who Went to Rome to Paint It. At the Right Is a Photograph of Mussolini Taken Some Years Ago

Chanting of 'Maggie' Honors Song Heroine

HAMILTON, Ont., Nov. 1 (CP)—An old millstone set on edge, strewn with maple leaves from Tennessee, stood at the western entrance to Hamilton last night testifying to the affection and devotion George Washington Johnson held for his wife, Maggie. It inspired the world-famous ballad, "When You and I Were Young, Maggie."

The millstone was taken from the mill to which Johnson and his sweetheart wandered during their courting days in Wentworth County. The mill was beside a stream which wound lazily through the hills north of the homestead where Maggie Clark lived before she married the country schoolteacher.

Members of Maggie Clark's family, former pupils of Johnson, members of Hamilton City Council and representative citizens attended the impressive unveiling ceremony Saturday, to sing again the popular ballad as Mayor William Morrison drew aside the Union Jack which covered the cairn. Maple leaves sent by Robert Sparks Walker, Tennessee historian, then were scattered over the stone.

In a letter read to the gathering, Mr. Walker said a cairn to Johnson's memory had been erected in Tennessee, but was removed when authorities investigated the origin of the song, finding no doubt as to the authenticity of Wentworth County claims the ballad had been written by Johnson when a resident here.

Johnson met Maggie shortly after his graduation from the University of Toronto.

Yes! 21 Tomatoes To a Twig 'n' Bean Pods 4 Feet Long!

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.—Tacoma has a streetcar conductor, F. A. Dahl, who not only guides his street car with skill but also directs with equal ability the progress of a fine garden, which, covering only three lots, has become, under his hand, surprisingly fruitful.

Mr. Dahl, a few years ago, imported some tomato seed from England and now has 235 sturdy plants. We would not dare to try to estimate his total crop, for, on one part of one vine only there are 115 blossoms. "Of course," says he, "not all these blossoms become tomatoes, but I've counted as many as 21 fully developed tomatoes on one branch.

This suggestion of nature's fruitfulness in the Puget Sound country is borne out, too, by another case, that of the Tasmanian bean, one hill of which is growing in the garden of Dr. J. M. Dunsmore, in Fircrest, a suburb of this city. There is only one pod on this notable bean stalk, but that is fully four feet long, weighs about 12 or 13 pounds, and is still growing.

The pods on the Tasmanian bean have been known to attain in this region a weight of 18 pounds. When these beans are sliced and breaded and fried they taste much like veal cutlets.

One of First Labor Camps In Germany Reviews Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MUNICH—One of the first labor camps in Germany is now observing its fifth anniversary. It was erected in the summer of 1932 when a group of unemployed from Munich and Upper Bavaria obtained the necessary permits to improve large stretches of mountain meadowland that were lying waste.

This is believed to have served as a model for the hundreds of National Socialist labor camps that have since been organized.

This first labor camp in Germany tackled country where the irregular formation of soil, and the fact that it was strewn with bowlders, made it almost impossible to mow the grass and even inadvisable to use it as pastureland. For miles the tourist who traveled in the mountain railway from Garmisch to Innsbruck saw the slopes covered with a brownish, weedy vegetation which stood in sharp contrast to the lush pastures of Garmisch Valley and even more to the rich green of the sunny meadows in the Tyrol.

The labor men in their first summer in camp at the mountain-side cleared a considerable patch of ground of the bowlders and minor unevennesses, and before the end of the year the first crop of hay repaid the villagers of Klais for the assistance they had given the campers in the form of potatoes, flour and firewood.

The four or five dozen men who started the camp stayed on during the winter, which was a mild one without deep frost in the ground; there was just enough snow on the ground to enable them to go about on skis, and when their spring labor began they looked as fit and brown as Olympic competitors.

When the voluntary labor corps, which was the nucleus of the present compulsory labor corps, was founded in 1933, the independent Alpine camp near Mittenwald benefited by the state organization. Better tools and machines were put at their disposal, and in 1936 two new camps were established in the same vicinity—a number of log huts for 20 men each. Both new camps are close to a lake, the Barmsee and Tennsee. Up to the present time nearly 20 miles of country road have been built by the campers across formerly wild country, and 760 hectares of waste land are being cultivated.

Last year the total production of the area on which the campers worked was eight times as much as in 1932, and the first new farmstead was occupied this summer, which is to be followed by many others when the men in earth-brown uniforms have finished their task.

Duke University Offers Prize For Best Book on U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. C., Nov. 1—A prize of $1500 is offered by the Duke University Press for a scholarly manuscript in the fields of social, literary, or artistic history of the United States.

The prize, designated as the Duke Press Centennial Prize, will be awarded March 1, 1939, in connection with the celebration during 1938-39 of the centennial of Trinity College, now a part of the university.

The press will publish the manuscript and the author will receive royalties. Judges for the prize will be Prof. Merle Eugene Curti, professor of history at Smith College; Prof. Ralph Leslie Rusk, professor of English at Columbia University, and Prof. Arthur M. Schlesinger, professor of history at Harvard University.

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Japan and Italy Strengthen Trade and Diplomatic Ties

(Continued from Page 1)

and France are both concerned over the prospect that Spain's strategic islands and mineral resources shall not pass under the control of foreign powers.

Anything that diverts British and, to a less extent, French attention to the Far East is regarded here as grist for Mussolini's mill, just as British pre-occupation with the Mediterranean is a favorable point for Japan's schemes of continental expansion.

The Italian dictator, observers here declare, evidently foresees a Japanese victory in the Orient, for in the past he has been not unfriendly to the Nanking regime. Italian instructors have been training the Chinese air force and Italian airplanes have been sold to the Chinese Government. Signor Mussolini apparently reckons that China will be in no position to purchase airplanes after the end of the present conflict and that Italy's commercial interests in the Orient can best be safeguarded by coming to an agreement with Japan.

Trade Pact Under Way

Negotiations for a commercial treaty between Japan and Italy, which would include the acquisitions of these two countries, Manchoukuo and Abyssinia, are under way. Japanese goods sold directly and indirectly to Abyssinia are said to reach a value of 10,000,000 yen (about $3,500,000) annually. Japanese purchases in Abyssinia are negligible; but the cotton which is to be raised may find a market in Japan.

From the ideological standpoint, the Japanese officers, whose voice in matters of policy is naturally even more dominant than usual now, are admirers of many features of national socialism and fascism, although they firmly insist on the unique character of the Japanese political and social order. It would not be surprising if Italian adhesion to the Japanese-German anti-communism pact would be the climax of the Japanese-Italian rapprochement.

Forecast By Berlin

Well-informed Berlin quarters insisted in October that an effort to obtain Italian adherence to the anti-Comintern pact signed by Japan and Germany, Nov. 25, 1936, was then under way.

It was pointed out that Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Ambassador to London, was in Rome and that his visit there coincided with one by Viscount Kimotomo Mushakoji, Japanese Ambassador to Berlin.

Herr von Ribbentrop and Viscount Mushakoji were the signers of the anti-Comintern pact, which provided for united opposition to the activities of the Comintern or Third International, the world-wide Communist organization at Moscow.

German Pastors Find More Jailed

BERLIN, Nov. 1 (AP)—German Protesants observing Reformation Day yesterday learned the number of their pastors in jail for disregarding ordinances of the National Socialist regime had increased from 40 to about 80 during the last week.

The Rev. Martin Niemoeller, leader of Protestant opposition to the National Socialist program, still was among those in prison. The day was observed as the 420th anniversary of the day Martin Luther nailed his 95 theses on the church door at Wittenburg Schloss and launched the German reformation.

From Protestant pulpits was read a statement containing this passage, "A new political religion is in the making which eliminates the Biblical teaching of sin and atonement and of God's mercy. Others may glorify man—we know that in our flesh there dwelis no virtue."

This was considered a protest against a speech made recently at Leipzig by Martin Mutschmann, governor of Saxony, in which he said, "Our faith is the Führer's Weltanschauung (general view of the world, or life) and nothing else. No one can serve two masters. This weltanschauung expresses the will and conscience given us by God."

At the same meeting, Robert Ley, leader of the German Labor Front, declared, "Our sole aim and purpose must be to observe the pure teachings of Adolf Hitler, the German people's gospel."

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Hungary Regains Trade and Power

Treasury Shows Surplus Under Gradual Rise in National Income

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST — Hungary is moving steadily forward both economically and politically. There is much data to show that it is in a more hopeful situation than at any time since the Trianon Peace Treaty wrote a Hungarian finis to the World War.

For example, the budget year for 1936-37 has closed with a surplus in the state treasury. Receipts from most sources increased. The rise in direct tax receipts shows that the national income has gone up, while business taxes show that trade, including the sale of the necessaries of life, has decidedly improved.

Foreign commerce shows large gains, both in exports and imports, with an increased trade balance.

Railroad traffic mounted in the course of three years from 61,000,000 to 72,000,000 passengers, and from 15,000,000 to 19,000,000 tons of freight carried. The receipts increased proportionately and the deficit reached a low level.

Industrial production has reached a high level. It is 16 per cent higher than last year and appreciably higher even than it was in "Greater Hungary" before 1914.

Rise in Farm Prices

The number of laborers employed in industry has risen to 265,000, which is 46,000 more than in 1913. Individual wages have also slightly increased.

A very good harvest last year and a fair one this year, with increasing prices for agricultural products has brought a very decided improvement to the rural population and raised consumption of essential produets by 10 per cent.

Parallel with this economic advance one notes also political progress. There is more harmony and less strain in Hungary than a year ago. This does not mean, however, that extremist groups of inactive.

Some Germans in Hungary along with many Hungarians constantly agitate for a sort of National Socialism, while the anti-Semitic movement is very strong, too. A marked tendency exists toward political radicalism here and it sometimes makes itself felt in violent acts. But it is less dangerous than formerly.

Moderate Course Followed

Most political groups, both within and without the government coalition, follow a moderate, middle course. Practically all of the leading politicians are in agreement on fundamental questions, and work together in an apparent democratic manner. Before introducing vital measures, the Prime Minister often confers with the opposition chiefs.

The law for secret balloting is expected to be passed this fall and the opposition will aid the government in putting it through. In foreign politics, all the important parties agree. The recent law, providing a satisfactory way for choosing a new regent, when necessary, has increased political stability.

It is worth noting, also, that in view of National Socialist and Communist attacks on religion, the various groups of Protestants and Roman Catholics in Hungary are co-operating more than for many years.

Better Relations With Neighbors

Relations between Hungary and its neighbors also are tending to improve. An agreement may be reached whereby Hungary will be given equality in armament and Hungarian minorities will be guaranteed better treatment.

Hungary in turn would assume obligation not to attack any of her neighbors. Though such an accord would be only provisional, it would foster tranquillity, improve trade, and further stability. It is not yet attained, but both sides are considering it.

This increasing prosperity and stability have made Hungary a more important factor in European affairs. And generally speaking, it is using its improved position in the interest of international harmony, on the basis of equality of treatment.

International
Dr. Koloman Daranyi
Hungarian Premier

Fascist Move Opposed by United Front of Law and Order Groups

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—Public opinion here is concerned by aggressive Fascist groups that are working for a dictatorial regime in Hungary. Their activity has been brought to the fore by the trial of Reserve Major Franz Szalasi who, as founder of "The Party of the National Will," plans an authoritarian government for Hungary.

This man, who calls himself an "interpreter" of the national will, told the judge of his organization and of his intentions, using the court room as a means for propaganda.

He said he had councils in every locality whose duty is to win supporters for the projected regime. And they not only propagate his ideas, he said, but prepare to exercise force. The major frankly admitted that his party might have to fight in order to gain power and said they would accept that eventuality if necessary.

He declared himself against parliamentarianism. He charges that a little group of powerful persons, of whom many are foreigners, are now masters of Hungary and he wishes to make the people sovereign. He says that the sources of wealth and the fruits of wealth are unjustly distributed, that the masses are in reality disfranchized and underprivileged, and he wants to deliver them.

The outstanding aspect of this trial was the frankness with which Major Szalasi expounded his plan. The verdict, however, was postponed for the collecting of further evidence. The major is still at liberty.

In view of what has happened in Germany and Italy this case has attracted a great deal of attention, and Major Szalasi's action seems the more significant since it is only part of a fairly extensive anti-parliamentary campaign. A French observer has recently stated that there are 120,000 organized National Socialists in Hungary. The National Socialist leaders claim many times more. There are also 43 local National Socialist newspapers, the same observer states.

But practically all the other parties are united against them. Among the "law and order" organizations there has never been so much harmony and understanding as at present with Prime Minister Koloman Daranyi and the chief Opposition leader, Dr. Tibor Eckhardt, working hand in hand. These moderately conservative groups are slowly bringing about improvements and hope by their steady progress to forestall revolutionary ventures.

Japan and Soviet Each Claim Other Started Border Fight

MOSCOW, Nov. 1 (AP)—The Soviet Government has protested over an alleged incursion of Japanese-Manchurian troops across the Russian-Manchoukuo frontier where they were said to have exchanged shots with Soviet frontier guards.

The foreign office instructed the consul general at Harbin to present the protest to Japanese authorities and the Manchoukuo Government and ask them to take measures to prevent such incidents in the future.

Tass, the official Russian news agency, said in a communique that "a squad of Japanese-Manchurian soldiers" crossed the frontier Thursday six kilometers (four miles) northwest of Paktshekori in the Psuietski District and opened fire on the frontier patrol.

The Soviet guard, the communique said, returned the fire and forced the soldiers to retreat to the other side of the border.

Domei, the Japanese official news agency, reported from Seoul, Korea, Thursday that a Manchoukuo border regiment at Suiruho had charged that Soviet troops fired on it with machine guns. Domei said Friday that Japan had protested to Moscow.

Report Says Japanese And Soviet Troops Are Mobilizing on Border

PEIPING, Nov. 1 (AP)—Trustworthy sources say that both Japan and Russia are rapidly increasing their forces along the boundary between Japan's protectorate of Manchoukuo and Soviet Siberia.

It was authoritatively estimated 40,000 Japanese troops who had taken part in the conquest of North China have been sent into north Manchoukuo. Foreign sources have reported the movement of Japanese troop trains northeastward through Tientsin.

It was reported also that 20,000 Japanese troops had been sent recently from Korea into eastern Manchoukuo where border tension was heightened by a Soviet-Manchoukuo clash on the Tumne River boundary Friday.

According to Domei, Japan's national news agency, travelers who have come through Siberia recently have told of large movements of the Red Army along the Trans-Siberian Railway into Siberian provinces adjoining Manchoukuo.

Domei also said that Soviet troops had been sent into Outer Mongolia, which is under Russian influence and protection, because Russian leaders feared an invasion from Manchoukuo.

Informed observers pointed out that the Japanese column which recently conquered Suiyuan and Chahar Provinces—and which came from Japan's Manchurian garrison—has hastened to set up an independent "Inner Mongolian nation" with capital at Kweisui, formerly capital of Suiyuan.

This, it is believed, is intended to establish firmly a base from which to strike at Outer Mongolia if the need arises.

A Domei dispatch from Kweisui—renamed Hoho by the Mongols—said the new Mongol "nation" declared its authority extended not only over Suiyuan and most of Chahar but also over "all territory originally possessed by the Mongols."

Literally taken, this would mean most of Asia and some of Europe, but experienced observers interpreted it as a bid for support of Mongol tribes in sovietized Outer Mongolia and also a hint its sway might be extended—with Japanese army help—to Ninghsia, Chinese province to the west of Suiyuan.

Japanese Admiral Regrets Sailors Foray in Shanghai

SHANGHAI, Nov. 1 (AP)—Japanese Admiral Kiyoshi Hasegawa apologized today to the United States marine commander who protested against a Japanese foray on the American-protected side of Soochow Creek.

A party of Japanese bluejackets had crossed the creek to the American sector of the International Settlement in a rice-laden junk seized after scaring off the Chinese crew by firing blank shots.

Brig. Gen. John C. Beaumont, Marine commander in Shanghai, protested to Admiral Hasegawa, who apologized and promised there would not be a recurrence of the incident.

The apology came as 7000 Japanese shock troops, under cover of a thunderous artillery barrage, crossed Soochow Creek west of Shanghai. Closer to the settlement, Japanese used the Chinese junk and other craft to negotiate the creek and attack Chinese positions along the south bank.

Japanese Army Changes Benefit Forces in China

TOKYO, Nov. 1 (AP)—Emperor Hirohito today approved promotion of about 1200 army officers, which military men said would definitely strengthen the army command for the fighting in China.

The highest commands in China, however, were not directly affected. The November promotions are an annual occurrence.

Two lieutenant generals rose to the rank of full general, Kuniaki Koiso, commander of the Korean garrison, and Shunroku Hata, inspector general of military education. (General Koiso, former chief of staff of Japanese forces in Manchoukuo, has long been considered marked for a high place in the army's continental operations.)

Fourteen major generals became lieutenant generals; 32 colonels became major generals.

Tokyo received what were considered evidences of increasing German and Italian support for Japan's purposes in China.

Rome

(Continued from Page 1)

by a diplomat having no higher status.

This move is held to show that there are little prospects that France and indirectly also Britain will give juridical recognition to the Italian annexation of Ethiopia in the near future.

Protest Report Denied

The report that Signor Cerruti has been "recalled" as a protest against outspoken speeches of Yvon Delbos and Edouard Herriot at the French Radical Socialist Party congress at Lille is incorrect since Rodolfo Prunas, the diplomat who is to act as Italian Chargé de'Affaires at Paris, left Rome for his post before those speeches were delivered.

It is understood that following yesterday's conference between the Duce and his son-in-law instructions were sent to Count Dino Grandi at London concerning Italy's attitude when the Non-Intervention Committee resumes its meeting tomorrow.

It is believed that the Italian representative has been ordered to prolong diplomatic discussions in London as much as possible without making any substantial concessions, and at the same time prevent Russia from killing the discussion and thus bringing the policy of non-intervention to an end.

Strict Blockade Rumored

Italy's diplomacy, it is thought, wants to gain time to enable Gen. Francisco Franco to secure further important military successes. In this connection, it is learned from a well-informed source in Rome that the Burgos Government will shortly institute a strict blockade of all ports held by the Valencia Government, though how this can be done until belligerent rights are granted is not disclosed.

Italy will be represented at the Brussels conference by Count Luigi Aldrovandi-Marescotti, former Ambassador, and expert on Far Eastern affairs, who accompanied the Lytton Commission to Manchuria.

It is thought possible that at a later stage Foreign Minister Ciano might himself go to Brussels, but his trip largely depends on international developments in the near future—on the prospects, that is, of a general settlement among the great powers, since the real purpose of his journey would be to confer on European problems with other statesmen gathered in Brussels.

Plea to Workers To Speed Output Made by Stalin

MOSCOW, Nov. 1 (AP)—Joseph Stalin, Secretary-General of the Communist Party, has come to the aid of newly-appointed industrial leaders in their effort to speed up the Soviet's lagging production.

Speaking at a Kremlin reception for managers, engineers and outstanding workers in heavy industry, Mr. Stalin yesterday urged more respect for the new chiefs and declared "the people's trust in their economic leaders is a very important matter."

Eight New Sentences

While Mr. Stalin was exhorting heavy industry to renewed faith in Soviet leaders, eight new capital sentences were reported from various regions for bad management in agriculture.

The official Communist Party newspaper, Pravda, in reporting Mr. Stalin's speech, said industrial plants had been largely "purified of enemy agents," but cited lack of discipline and failure to keep machinery repaired as showing the need for "Bolshevist order." Pravda declared "success now depends on the chiefs of industry" who have just been appointed.

Mr. Stalin's audience was composed largely of engineers and foremen of coal mines and iron and steel mills, where a particular effort was being made to stimulate production. Praising thousands of intermediate and minor leaders Mr. Stalin said, "the fate of our production in national economy depends on those people. The fate of our political leadership depends on them."

Attack on Capitalism

Mr. Stalin contrasted industrial leaders under capitalism, who, he said, were hated by the people as enemies, with those under the Soviet regime, who "manage economy not for the interests of a gang of capitalists but in the interest of the working class and the whole population."

He reminded his hearers they should know how to appreciate the confidence of the people. "Leaders come and go but the people remain," he declared.

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British Group Wins Backing For Closer Ties With U. S.

LONDON, Nov. 1 (AP)—A bloc faforing closer economic and political ties with the United States, with its immediate objective a new Anglo-American trade agreement, mustered strength in the House of Commons today.

Its leadership came from the left wing of Conservative members, one of whom, Mr. Robert Boothby, said he hoped eventually Anglo-American accord could achieve an "unentangled" naval alliance supporting a treaty of perpetual peace.

Mr. Boothby said substantial elements were coming to support of the bloc. Political observers predicted the proposed Anglo-American trade agreement soon would become an outstanding issue in Parliament.

It figured more than once in debate of the last few days. Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, told the House "informal discussions" with the Washington Government were seeking a basis for a new agreement.

Greatest opposition comes from the right wing of the Conservatives, led by Sir Henry Page Croft, also a member of Parliament. Sir Henry's group also wants a trade agreement, but with the United States making greater concessions than the left wing demands.

Mr. Boothby wants the United States and Great Britain to sign a commercial agreement immediately, embracing slight tariff reductions and pledges against future tariff increases. The scope of such an agreement, he said, must not be more ambitious than the United States pact with Canada—preferably less.

Mr. Boothby is relying on good will rather than trade stimulation coming from the agreement to permit further agreements between London and Washington.

Great Britain, he said, would not expect the United States to undertake any British obligations as a result of the naval agreement he hoped might come.

With political and economic accords reached, Mr. Boothby continued, the time would be ripe for a comprehensive agreement covering not only trade but also an understanding for Great Britain and the United States to manage currency, gold and commodity prices.

Under the Boothby plan, de facto stabilization of the pound and dollar would be necessary to enable other nations to link their money to the British and American. A joint gold reserve would be established out of which money would be loaned to impoverished nations. The commodity price level would be kept "high enough and stable enough to secure the well being of the primary producer."

Sir Henry Croft and his group agree with many of Mr. Boothby's ideas but make some reservations.

"If the United States would reduce her tariffs to a level comparable with our own I would sign an agreement not to raise our tariffs against her for a period of 25 years," Sir Henry said.

"I am prepared to work for a reciprocal trade agreement with the United States," Sir Henry declared, "provided tariff reductions will not injure British agriculture or break faith with the dominions."

Atlantic Fares Raised

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (AP)—That trip abroad will cost you more next year. Steamship lines belonging to the transatlantic passenger conference today put into effect a $5 increase in all classes in present transatlantic passenger fares and indicated summer rates in 1938 would be higher than in 1937. Higher operating costs was given as the reason for the increase.

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Vase With Decorative Disks

Courtesy Metropolitan Museum of Art

East Side Shop Yields Art Treasure

Rare Syrian Vase Found in Curio Shop On Display at Metropolitan Museum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Ending a worldwide search for a rare Syrian glass vase, Dr. Maurice S. Diamand, curator of Near Eastern Art at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, found the vase recently in an East Side curio shop here and has placed it on view at the museum.

The vase dates from the sixth or seventh century and is in an unusually fine state of preservation. Said to be one of four of its type in existence, it has been the object of several European expeditions of search and is compared with a glass bowl in the Berlin Museum with similar decorations derived from Sassanian art.

This vase, which has been placed in the room of recent accessions at the museum, is approximately eight inches high and nearly as wide at its maximum girth. In color it is pale brownish, in shape globular with two rows of applied disks of glass, after a favorite Roman method of ornamentation. The disks were stamped separately, then attached to the vessel and show pheasant-like birds and warriors on horseback.

It is of the pre-Islamic period and adds importance to the museum's collection of Near Eastern glass, since complete pieces of this type with applied disks are rare. Several fine examples are in the Toledo Museum of Art, the Islamic collection of the Berlin Museum and the Eumorfopulos collection in London.

Brussels Plans Asian Truce

BRUSSELS, Nov. 1 (AP)—First practical contact in preparation for the Nine-Power Conference came today in a meeting between Norman H. Davis, head of the United States Delegation, and Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Ambassador to France.

Mr. Davis was expected to discuss with Dr. Koo, also chief of China's conference delegation, terms under which China would agree to peace negotiations in the Chinese-Japanese conflict.

Chinese officials in Paris already have indicated willingness to discuss peace terms in Brussels, although they said they would not talk about "peace at any price."

Mr. Davis finished the draft of his opening speech at the conference early this morning and cabled it to Washington for approval.

Authorities gathering for the conference of powers signatory or adhering to the Nine-Power Treaty of 1922 on China agreed in expecting leadership to come from the Anglo-Saxon powers, with France in close support.

It was pointed out that if an early truce could be arranged here detailed discussion of terms of peace might be carried on between Japanese and Chinese envoys at some other place less distasteful to the Japanese.

Japan declined to attend the Brussels meeting because the original impetus came from the League of Nations.

Persons in the American delegation said, however, that no formal proposals of any nature would be made until the conference has met and delegations have had time to exchange ideas.

A high Japanese authority in Paris indicated Japan's terms for peace would be occupation of China's five northern provinces and exclusion of Chinese troops from an international military zone about Shanghai.

Japan has expressed willingness for interested third powers, particularly the United States, to attempt to arrange an armistice.

The tenseness of the Mediterranean situation arising from the Spanish civil war was believed by diplomats to have increased the British and French desire to dispose of the Far Eastern problem. At the same time Italy's decision not to have her foreign minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano, head the Italian delegation, contributed a pessimistic note.

This was thought to indicate that Premier Mussolini would like to detract from the importance of the Brussels meeting and string out a situation which prevented France and England from concentrating their attention on Spain.

Diplomats said they believed that Italy would interpret the German point of view as well as her own, and, therefore, German influence would be present, although Germany declined to attend.

After all delegation heads have been given opportunity to address the conference, necessary committees will be appointed.

The procedure then will be to make a motion allowing the Chinese to explain their position.

Delegates showed much interest in the fact that Count Luigi Aldrovandi-Marescotti was coming to Brussels as head of the Italian delegation.

Count Aldrovandi-Marescotti, a specialist on past Chinese-Japanese conflicts, was a member of a League of Nations Commission which went to Manchuria in 1932 at the time of the Japanese occupation. He reported unfavorably upon Japanese activities there.

He was also a member of the League's Chaco Commission which went to South America in an effort to solve the boundary dispute between Bolivia and Paraguay. He participated in the Versailles Peace Conference. The Italian delegation is composed entirely of members of the Foreign Office and experts of Chinese-Japanese affairs.

French Line Head Plans for Exhibit At New York Fair

PARIS — Modern France—the France which millions of visitors saw crystallized in the Paris Exposition—will be presented to America at the New York World's Fair in 1939, according to Marcel Olivier, president of the French Line.

M. Olivier is now in the United States on a joint mission. He is to discuss plans for French participation in the New York Exposition with Grover Whalen, and he is to represent the French Line and Air France in negotiations on the establishment of trans-Atlantic air communications between France and the United States.

M. M. Olivier was accompanied by two well-known French architects, M. Expert and M. Patout. In an interview before his departure, M. Olivier stated that the French section would furnish the proof that France is a modern active and creative nation.

Britain Protests New Piracy In Sinking of Merchantman

LONDON, Nov. 1 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the House of Commons today that the Government had lodged a strong protest with Spanish Insurgent authorities over the sinking of the British merchantman Jean Weems.

As the battle cruiser Hood sped to Barcelona to investigate the defiance of the Nyon anti-piracy accord, Mr. Eden indicated Anglo-French Mediterranean reinforcements might be made as a result of the sinking of the British freighter, Jean Weems, which was bombed late Saturday.

The Jean Weems was off the Spanish coast, 16 miles at sea, bound from Marseilles, France, to Barcelona, Spain, with a cargo of wheat and condensed milk. All 26 of the Jean Weems' crew, which included two non-intervention observers from Sweden and Lithuania, were saved. Reports reaching London indicated the crew had only five minutes' warning before the vessel was bombed. They immediately took to a lifeboat.

Spanish Loyalists Move Capital to Barcelona; Valencia a Supply Base

MADRID, Nov. 1 (AP)—Barcelona became the capital of Spain Saturday when Premier Juan Negrin flew there from Valencia to set up new headquarters.

Most of the ministers will begin work in Barcelona this week. It will take several weeks, however, for a complete transfer of the Government, and during that time Government affairs will be conducted from both cities.

The Foreign Office was expected to move over the week-end and the foreign missions were to follow shortly. President Manuel Azana was expected to move soon.

Valencia will continue an important city of Government Spain, however, for it must furnish supplies to beleaguered Madrid as well as the central and southern fronts.

Turkey Extends Patrol

ISTANBUL, Nov. 1 (AP)—Turkey reinforced its anti-piracy patrol of the Black Sea, Sea of Marmora, the Dardanelles and the Aegean Saturday with 20 gunboats and trawlers and squadrons of seaplanes armed with bombs and depth charges. In accordance with the Nyon nine-power agreement the Government issued orders to sink any unidentified submarine sighted in the commercial maritime route.

Rochester Tops Nation On Home Safety Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—For a city of 330,000 population, Rochester's homes are the safetst in the nation, according to figures just released by the National Safety Council and through the Rochester branch of that organization.

Highest in its population class, Rochester received a rating of 2.2 casualties per 100,000 population. Toledo, Ohio, the second city on the list, received 11.2. The average for all cities in the country was 21.1.

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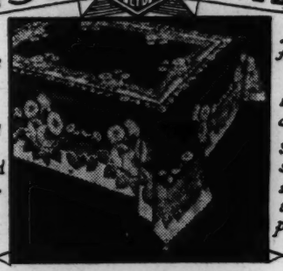
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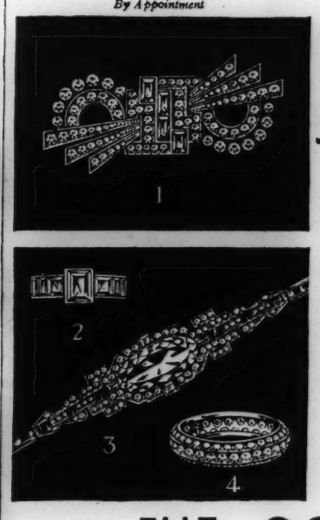
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U. S. Professional and College Football Results — British Women in Sports

Bears and Giants Hold Slim Lead; Redskins Press

National Professional Football League Standing

Eastern Division

Club	W	T	L	Points For	Points Agst
New York	4	1	1	74	30
Washington	5	0	2	103	72
Pittsburgh	3	0	5	101	92
Brooklyn	2	0	5	29	118
Philadelphia	1	1	7	65	130

Western Division

Chicago Bears	5	1	0	88	34
Green Bay	5	0	2	153	77
Cardinals	5	1	3	100	107
Detroit	4	0	3	120	78
Cleveland	1	0	7	54	149

Sunday's Results

Chicago Bears 3; New York 3.
Washington 21; Brooklyn 0.
Green Bay 14; Detroit 13.
Cardinals 13; Cleveland 7.
Pittsburgh 16; Philadelphia 7.

Next Sunday's Schedule

Pittsburgh at New York.
Cleveland at Detroit.
Green Bay at Chicago Bears.
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1 (AP)—The Washington Redskins with Rookie Sammy Baugh wielding a big hatchet, are sending their war cry down the National Professional Football League trail.

Most of the attention this season has gone to the New York Giants, Chicago Bears and Green Bay Packers, but the Redskins have served notice that they cannot be counted out of the title running, despite two defeats.

They scalped Brooklyn, 21 to 0, yesterday for a fifth victory and Baugh, the Texas Christian graduate whose passing has been a feature of the campaign, scored one touchdown and paved the way for a second with a long aerial to Riley Smith. Washington took a lead on a first period touchdown and scored twice in the third stanza. The victory left the Redskins in second place in the eastern division.

New York Giants and Chicago's Bears, respective leaders of the east and west sections, battled to a 3-to-3 tie before 50,449 fans in New York. Jack Manders booted a 20-yard field goal in the second period to match the 42-yard kick made by Ward Cuff in the opening stanza. Cuff's kick was the longest field goal of the season.

Chicago, still undefeated in six games, made 11 first downs to four for the Giants but found the Giant line, with Ed Widseth playing brilliantly, hard to crack in scoring territory and the Giant secondary too alert on passes.

A crowd of 25,000 at Detroit saw Green Bay's Packers nose out the Detroit Lions, 14 to 13, to stick in the title fight. Ernie Smith's successful kick for the extra point providing the margin of victory. Dutch Clark scored twice before the Packers counted. Then Green Bay tallied on Ed Jankowski's 36-yard jaunt after a blocked punt and won when Clark Hinkle scored two minutes before the game ended, after a 60-yard Packer drive.

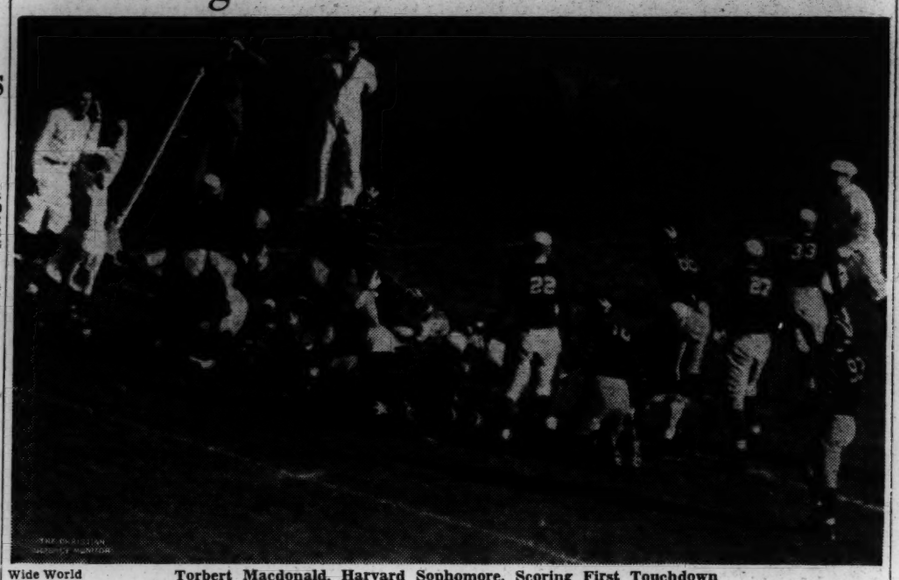
A 62-yard touchdown run on a punt by Doug Russell, plus two field goals by Bill May, gave Chicago's Cardinals a 13-to-7 win over Cleveland's Rams. It was the Cards' fifth win as against one tie and three defeats and a seventh loss in eight games for the young Cleveland club.

Pittsburgh spotted Philadelphia to an early touchdown, then came back to whip the Eagles, 16 to 7. A pass to Wilbur Sortet gave the Pirates the first touchdown, but as the first period ended they trailed by a point. In the second stanza, Armand Niccolai booted a 27-yard field goal and in the third period Bill Davidson raced 87 yards to score after intercepting an Eagle aerial.

Canadian College Results

Hamilton 3, Montreal 2.
Queen's 7, McGill 0.
Regina 12, Winnipeg 1.
Sarnia 24, Hamilton 6.
Toronto Argonauts 11, Ottawa 7.
Toronto U. 7, Western Ontario U. 3.

When Tigers Started Their Bow to Harvard



Wide World — Torbert Macdonald, Harvard Sophomore, Scoring First Touchdown

The Scene of Battle Is Palmer Stadium, Princeton, N. J., Where the Crimson Defeated Princeton, 34 to 6. It Was the Biggest Score a Harvard Team Has Ever Made Against Princeton

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Chicago Bears defeated Green Bay Packers 21-10 before 31,264, largest crowd ever to see professional football game in Chicago.

Three Years Ago

George M. Lott Jr., world-famous doubles tennis player and four-time shareholder of United States doubles title, turned professional.

Football Stars

By the Associated Press

Clint Frank and Gil Humphrey, Yale, helped score seven points in last three seconds of play, Frank on two passes to mates for 63 yards for touchdown, and Humphrey with place kick for goal, to tie Dartmouth.

Bill Tranavitch, Rutgers, tallied 28 points to pace Scarlet in triumph over Lehigh.

Vernon Struck, Harvard, gained over 200 yards from scrimmage and scored three touchdowns in rout of Princeton.

Bill Jordan, Georgia Tech, made difficult catch of forward pass to give Engineers first score in surprise win over Vanderbilt.

Ken Zimmerman, Michigan, gained steadily from scrum to lead Wolverines in one point win over Illinois.

Andy Puplis, Notre Dame, scored touchdown and kicked goal which gave Irish triumph over Minnesota.

Jack Dodd, Nebraska, ran 65 yards after grabbing shovel pass for only touchdown in defeat of Indiana in first 17 seconds of play.

Ernie Lain, Rice, tossed two touchdown passes to beat hitherto unbeaten Auburn eleven.

Bill Patterson, Baylor, threw aerials for 18 and 23 yards to set up game's only touchdown as Bears downed T. C. U.

Vic Bottari, California, scored twice, once on 23-yard dash, as Bears humbled University of California at Los Angeles.

Byron White, Colorado, tallied three touchdowns in one period, two on long runs, in victory over Colorado Mines.

Milton Popovich, Montana, made two touchdowns to help beat Montana State in traditional contest.

The Sports Horizon

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Football Parade

NEW YORK, Nov. 1—Midway Day in the football season, always famous for important results and brilliant play, lived right up to its reputation on Saturday, as game after game was staged with unusual results. Harvard took the lead in the "Big Three" series by scoring its most impressive victory over Princeton, Yale, with a final desperate rally when apparently defeated by Dartmouth, drew up to even terms, and a University of Pennsylvania team that had been regarded as the weakest in many seasons suddenly woke up and defeated a strong Navy team. and Fordham, raiding the home ground of the undefeated North Carolina eleven, came through with an unexpected victory.

Of the hitherto undefeated and untied teams of the big groups, Lafayette, in the east, Alabama, in the south, Baylor in the southwest, Colorado University in the northwest, and California on the Pacific coast, were the lone survivors at the close of the day, with nine teams having only ties charged against them. These were Yale, Dartmouth, from the other class, also Holy Cross, held to a scoreless tie by Temple, after a clean slate up to that time, Pittsburgh, Villanova, Fordham, Temple, Nebraska and Duke, from earlier tie games. Lafayette defeated Franklin and Marshall, 14—0, thereby also preserving its record of not having been scored on, Baylor nosed out Texas Christian, 6—0, Colorado buried Colorado Mines, 54-0, and Alabama was almost as impressive against Kentucky, 41-0. California had the hardest test, against its associate from Los Angeles, U. C. L. A., the score being 27 to 14. A middle western game at Minneapolis which is likely to play a part in the later events of the season came when Notre Dame beat out Minnesota, by the margin of a point after touchdown, 7-6. The South Bend institution is carded to meet Pittsburgh, Army, Northwestern and Southern California during the next four weeks, and its improvement over its earlier play should add much to the interest in these battles.

Crimson Progress

The margin of five touchdowns to one by which Harvard defeated Princeton illustrates the progress that the Crimson team has made during the recent wepeks. This was a far better aggregation than that beaten so decisively by Dartmouth last week, and tied by Navy the week before. It had the most powerful attack that Princeton has seen in years, tearing through with hard interference, through holes that were opened wide, with Vernon Struck and Torbert Macdonald collaborating in spinners and trick plays with the utmost harmony. It did not have occasion to do anything but rush, trying only one forward pass during the game, which was grounded. If it can maintain the standard it showed on Saturday, there is a decided possibility that it may emerge the leading team of the "Big Three" at least, and possibly of the Ivy group as well.

Another team that had been downtrodden in the earlier performances of the season was Pennsylvania. Navy was the favorite before the gale, and justified the judgment when its all-round play swept the home team before them most of the time. But for just ten minutes, early in the second quarter, a pair of players developed a series of forward passes that carried the ball from their own 20-yard line for 75 yards, with a touchdown following, and a blocked kick and a swift sprint by another unknown netted a second five minutes later. The first pair were William G. Koepsell, the sophomore quarterback, and Donald B. Dresher, a substitute up to now, but to whom Pennsylvania really owes the victory, while a substitute end, Anton F. Mischo, was responsible for the other score.

Home Team Outplayed

As a matter of record Navy outplayed the home team all the way through the game. They outrushed them and also were decidedly superior in the aerial play, except during the second quarter. But when it came to scoring, their punch was not enough to make up for those two touchdowns and goals which had come earlier in the contest. Only in the kicking line was Pennsylvania able to meet them on even terms, and it was Dresher who did the kicking. He was also a tower of strength on defense, and the brilliant plays of the midshipmen went for nothing during most of their drives. They would be halted on downs, and then Dresher would drive the ball far away from the Pennsylvania goal with his kicks. Only once, late in the third quarter, after a fortunate recovery by R. E. Dougherty of a fumble by Dresher, a short kick by the latter gave Navy the ball on the 30-yard line on a long run back by Lemuel D. Cooke, who had done most of the running for Navy in addition to being the safety man, and then the sopohmore back, Emmett W. Wood, crashed through in a series of drives and finally went over for the lone Navy score. But Pennsylvania braced after that, and though the midshipmen tried to tie the score in every possible way, with every trick and power drive they could muster, it was all in vain, and a final intercepted pass ended the game.

The balance of the important games of the East went about as expected. Pittsburgh defeated Carnegie Tech, 25 to 14, Brown defeated Tufts, 19 to 0, Cornell defeated Columbia, 14 to 0, New York University caused some surprise by defeating Colgate, 14 to 7, North Carolina State prove too strong for Boston College, 12 to 7, Syracuse defeated Penn State, 19 to 12, Fordham scored over North Carolina, 14 to 0, and United States Military Academy defeated Virginia Military Institute, 20 to 7.

Tie Game in Yale Bowl

But the real sensation came at the Yale Bowl. A Yale team that would not be beaten against a Dartmouth eleven that outsmarted them, and outplayed them right up to the final minute. An irresistible force against an immovable body, as the old physics books would have put it. Both unbeaten and untied.

One lone safety had come to Yale when Hutchinson, preparing to kick out from his end zone, had been caught behind the goal line, early in the second quarter. But now it was Dartmouth's turn, with the start of the final fifteen minutes. Egbert MacLeod caught a forward pass by Frank and when the ball was downed he was over the Yale goal line for the first touchdown of the game. Then another intercepted pass, this time by William Hutchinson, brought the ball within hailing distance of the Yale goal once more, and though an offside nullified Hutchinson's touchdown, a place kick from the field by Dostal, added three points and the score was 9 to 2. But now came the final turn for the irresistibles. Clinton Frank had been throwing passes all day in vain, but this time he could not. Albert Hessberg 2nd, who had lingered on the side lines most of the game, was now co-operating with him, and between them they turned the tide. First, they brought the ball to the Dartmouth 35-yard line. But the task was still unaccomplished, and time was going fast. Frank tried pass after pass. All were grounded. It was fourth down, with half a minute to play. Then came the final success. Frank to Hessberg, far over at the side lines. A dash for the goal. Over he goes 8-9. Who would try the kick? Big Gilbert Humphrey comes on the field. Then with Captain Frank handling the ball like the egg it resembles, Humphrey's toe sends the shot over the cross bar for the tying score. It was another Yale finish, and another Yale captain, now the coach, "Ducky" Pond, leaned back with the same feelings he had when he also had participated in a last minute rally in that same old bowl.

Pro Football

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (AP)—Standing of the American professional football league, including yesterday's games:

Club	W	L	T	PTS	OP
Los Angeles	5	0	0	99	22
Rochester	3	2	1	73	67
Boston	2	3	0	50	40
Cincinnati	1	2	2	76	68
New York	1	2	1	36	75
†Pittsburgh	0	3	0	7	69

†Pittsburgh disbanded for season.

Yesterday's Results

New York 13, Boston 7.
Rochester 17, Cincinnati 17, tie.

Eleventh Game Drawn

World Chess Standing

	Won	Dr'n	Lost	Points For	Points Ag'st
Alexander Alekhine	5	4	2	7	4
Max Euwe	2	4	5	4	7

GRONINGEN, The Netherlands, Nov. 1 (AP)—The eleventh game of the world"s championship chess match between Dr. Max Euwe, present champion, and Dr. Alexander A. Alekhine ended in a draw in 30 moves. The twelfth game of the match will be played at Amsterdam today.

College Football Results

Akron 6, John Carroll 0.
Alabama 41, Kentucky 0.
Albright 6, Bucknell 0.
Albion 13, Olivet 0.
Alfred 13, Rensselaer P. I. 0.
Allegheny 14, Washington & Jefferson 12.
Amherst 41, Mass State 6.
Arizona 27, N. M. State 12.
Arkansas 26, Texas A. & M. 13.
Army 20, Virginia M. I. 7.
Augustana 20, Macomb 12.
Baldwin Wallace 30, Springfield 6.
Ball S. T. 26, Manchester 7.
Baylor 6, Texas Christian 0.
Bluffton 6, Rio Grande 6.
Boston 14, Washington (St. L.) 12.
Bowdoin 19, Bates 7.
Bowling Green 13, Kent State 13.
Brigham Young 21, Western State 0.
Brooklyn 32, Hofstra 0.
Brown 19 Tufts 0.
Buena Vista 20, Western Union 0.
Buffalo 12, Defiance 7.
Butler 12, DePauw 0.
Calif. Aggies 12, Nevada 0.
California 27, U. C. L. A. 14.
Calif. Tech 33, S. F. State 0.
Campbell 6, Mars Hill 6.
Canisius 14, St. Bonaventure 0.
Carson-Newman 13, East Tenn. T. 0.
Case 13, Miami 13.
Catawaba 14, W. Carolina T. 0.
C. C. N. Y. 8, Providence 6.
Central S. T. 38, St. Mary's 0.
Centre 21, Xavier 0.
Chadron T. 18, Wayne T. 13.
Clarion T. 2, California T. 0.
Clarkson 14, Hartwick 0.
Clemson 32, Wake Forest 0.
Coe 27, Beloit 7.
Concordia 13, Macalester 6.
Concordia (Ill.) 7, Northwestern C. 0.
Colorado 54, Colorado M. 0.
Conn. State 20, Middlebury 7.
Cornell 14, Columbia 0.
Cornell C. 24, Knox 0.
Cortland T. 34, Bergen 0.
Dartmouth 9, Yale 9.
Davidson 13, Furman 9.
Dayton 18, Western Reserve 6.
Delaware 32, St. John's (Md.) 7.
DeKalb 24, Charleston 6.
Detroit Tech. 14, Kenyon 0.
Dickinson 41, American 7.
Drexel 6, Ursinus 0.
Duke 43, Washington & Lee 0.
Earlham 18, Rose P. I. 12.
East Wash. C. 18, Central Wash. C. 0.
Elmhurst 7, Carthage 0.
Emory & Henry 22, Presbyterian 6.
El Paso M. 20, Greeley T. 0.
Emporia T. 14, Fort Hays S. T. 6.
Ferris 27, Assumption (Ont.) 0.
Flagstaff T. 61, N. M. Normal 7.
Fordham 14, North Carolina 0.
Fresno State 40, Chico State 7.
Geneva 19, Davis Elkins 6.
Georgetown C. 12, Louisville 7.
Georgia Tech. 14, Vanderbilt 0.
Glenville S. T. 19, Morris Harvey 12.
Gooding 19, Ricks 7.
Hamilton 20, Swarthmore 13.
Hampton 19, Greensboro A. & T. 14.
Hanover 19, Central N. 7.
Harvard 34, Princeton 6.
High Point 13, Appalachian R. 13.
Hillsdale 33, Adrian 0.
Hiram 14, Bethany 12.
Hobart 19, Rochester 0.
Holy Cross 0, Temple 0.
Howard Payne 14, Abiline C. 6.
Idaho So. 39, Montana Mines 6.
Illinois C. 6, Wheaton 0.
Indiana S. T. 7, Terre Haute 0.
Illinois S. N. 13, So. Ill T. 6.
Indiana T. 25, Mansfield T. 0.
Iowa S. T. 13, Morningside 13.
Kalamazoo 15, Alma 12.
Kemper M. A. 26, Principia C. 0.
Lafayette 14, F. & M. 0.
Lake Forest 6, North Central 0.
La. State 52, Loyola (N. O.) 6.
Lawrence Tech 19, Holbrook 6.
Lebanon Valley 3, Penn. M. I. 0.
LeMoyne 19, J. C. Smith 7.
Lenoir-Rhyne 13, Guilford 0.
Lewiston S. N. 24, Boise (JC) 6.
Lock Haven T. 19, Ithaca 7.
Luther 7, Valparaiso 6.
Maine 13, Colby 0.
Manhattan 20, Georgetown 12.
Mankato T. 13, Winona T. 7.
Marietta 12, Otterbein 0.
Maryland 13, Florida 7.
Michigan 7, Illinois 6.
Michigan N. 19, Hope 0.
Michigan St. 16, Kansas 0.
Millersville T. 28, Trenton T. 0.
Miss. State 0, Centenary 0.
Missouri 12, Iowa State 0.
Missouri Valley 12, Culver-Stockton 6
Montclair T. 25, E. Stroudsburg T. 0.
Monmouth 14, Carleton 0.
Montana 19, Montana State 0.
Moravian 7, Susquehanna 6.
Morehead T. 26, E. Kentucky T. 0.
Mt. St. Mary's 32, Washington C. 12
Muhlenberg 13, Gettysburg 12.
Nebraska 7, Indiana 0.
N. C. State 13, Boston C. 7.
New Mexico 15, Tempe 7.
New York 14, Colgate 7.
New York Aggies 43, Wagner 14.
Niagara 20, La Salle 0.
North Dakota 27, N. D. State 0.
Northwestern 14, Wisconsin 6.
Notre Dame 7, Minnesota 6.
Oberlin 13, Wittenberg 0.
Ohio 13, Marshall 13.
Ohio Normal 3, Capital 0.
Ohio State 39, Chicago 0.
Ohio Wes. 20, Cincinnati 6.
Oklahoma 19, Kansas St. 0.
Oklahoma B. 12 Northeastern T. 0.
Oregon State 0, Stanford 0.
Oregon N. 6, So. Oregon N. 0.
Pacific 19, Albany C. 0.
Panzer 19, Lowell T. 0.
Pennsylvania 14, Navy 7.
Pittsburgh 25, Carnegie Tech. 14.
Portland 40, Linfield 0.
Potomac T. 15, W. Liberty T. 6.
Purdue 13, Iowa 0.
Randolph-Macon 25, Juniata 13.
Redlands 6, Laverne 0.
Rice 13, Auburn 7.
Ripon 7, Lawrence 7.
River Falls 9, Michigan Tech. 0.
Rollins 37, Wofford 0.
Rutgers 34, Lehigh 0.
San Francisco 6, Loyola 0.
San Jose State 7, S. D. Marines 7.
Santa Clara 30, Marquette 0.
Shaw 19, North Carolina C. 7.
Shippensburg T. 20, Bloomsburg T. 0
Shurtleff 12, Eureka 0.
Slippery Rock 10, Grove City 6.
South Dakota 12, S. D. State 2.
Southwestern 20, Chattanooga 13.
Southwestern 6, Texas A. & I. 0.
So. Car. A. & M. 14, Benedict 0.
So. Methodist 13, Texas 2.
Stout 6, Eau Claire 6.
St. Anselm 13, New Hampshire 6.
St. Joseph's 55, Oakland City 0.
St. Lawrence 10, Northeastern 0.
St. Mary's 0, C. of Pacific 0.
St. Thomas 7, St. Vincent 0.
St. Viator 19, McKendree 0.
Syracuse 19, Penn State 13.
Tarkio 0, William Jewell 0.
Tennessee 32, Georgia 0.
Tennessee State 6, Wilberforce 3.
Tennessee Tech. 9, Sewanee 6.
Terre Haute 7, Evansville 0.
Texas Tech. 14, Oklahoma A. & M. 7
Thiel 14, Westminster 14.
Toledo 39, Wayne 19.
Tulane 14, Mississippi 7.
Union 13, Transylvania 0.
Upper Iowa 21, Columbia (Iowa) 7
Upsala 27, Shenandoah 0.
Utah State 7, Colorado St. 0.
Vermont 18, Norwich 6.
Villanova 7, Detroit 0.
Virginia 6, William & Mary 0.
Virginia State 19, Union 0.
Virginia Tech. 31, Hampden Sydn
Wabash 20, Franklin 6.
Wahpeton S. 12, Ellendale N. 6.
Washington 21, Idaho 7.
Wash. St. 0, So. California 6.
Waynesburg 7, W. Va. Wesleyan 0.
Wesleyan 7, Trinity 0.
West. Mich. T. 13, West Ky. T. 7.
W. Texas St. 20, St. Benedict's 0.
W. Va. State 7, Bluefield 7.
W. Virginia 64, W. Maryland 0.
Whitman 20, C. of Idaho 0.
Wichita 33, Pittsburg T. 0.
Williams 6, Union 0.
Wooster 13, Muskingum 6.
Worcester P. I. 12, R. I. State 2.
Xavier 19, Brooklyn (JV) 6.

Mrs. Chandler Golf Victor

MEXICO, D. F., Nov. 1 (AP)—Mrs. Peggy Chandler of Dallas, Texas, twice former champion and current favorite, led the way into the semi-finals of the women's division of the Mexican amateur golf tournament yesterday with a 6 and 5 second-round victory over Mrs. R. E. Winger, also of Dallas. Given a first-round bye, Mrs. Chandler matched women's par for the 13 holes of her second-round match and was never in difficulty as she overwhelmed her Texas townswoman.

Grid Star Rhodes Candidate

BOULDER, Colo., Nov. 1 (AP)—Byron (Whizzer) White, Colorado University's stellar quarterback, has been selected a Rhodes scholarship candidate, White, leading scorer in the Rocky Mountain Conference football race and a candidate for All-America recognition this year, is majoring in economics.

And Talking of . . . The Ladies

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Survey of Success

LONDON—When you consider that today at least 345,000 women and girls in Britain are playing field hockey, netball, lacrosse and cricket for teams affiliated to the Associations governing the feminine side of these games, it is difficult to realize that intensified sport for the fair sex is only a post-war development and that a span of some 70 years covers the whole modern history of serious feminine athletic competition.

Doubtless there have been athletic women throughout the ages, commencing, shall we say, with Atalanta. But the sum total of their efforts was hardly more than a joke until after those four years, 1914-1918, which expedited woman's emancipation in sport, as in everything else.

In the 19 years since then, women have made progress which must astonish everyone excepting themselves. They have widened their field of organized activities to include track and field athletics, rowing, cross-country running, waterpolo, ice hockey, squash rackets, cycle racing and billiards (all formerly the preserves of the mere male); they have greatly advanced the general standards in their pre-war pastimes of lawn tennis, croquet, golf, horse-riding, badminton, archery, field hockey, swimming, fencing, table tennis, lacrosse and cricket; and in certain "mechanical" spheres—rifle-shooting, aviation, motoring, motor-cycling and motorboating, for example—they have proved themselves capable of meeting (and beating) the men on level terms. Moreover, they have made the most courageous attempts to indulge in such totally unsuitable pastimes as boxing, wrestling, footballing and steeplechasing.

Coy Commencement

What I may term the "championship" era in women's sport began in England in 1869 with a competition for croquet, the only serious ball game at which both sexes can compete on level terms and participate in the same annual "open" championship. Looking back to the dawn of this pastime through the pages of "Punch"—most faithful mirror of changing fashions—we see giggling damsels in crinolines and perky little hats making coy attempts to propel colored balls through hoops on the vicarage lawn. Before long the ladies could do this trick as dexterously as the most stately of their male tutors (with magnificent side whiskers) and they have been able to do it ever since.

In the fullness of time, Major Wingfield's invention "Spharistike" brought a more strenuous activity into the peaceful tree-shaded gardens of England and in 1884, when this innovation had become recognizable as modern lawn tennis, women disported themselves in their first championship at the All-England Croquet and Lawn Tennis Club at Wimbledon.

In the succeeding years up to the war, the feminine standard in lawn tennis improved as far as trailing skirts, stiff collars, leg-of-mutton sleeves, cart-wheel hats and precarious coiffures permitted. But when sartorial conventions were relaxed after the war there arose a new school of players, headed by a vivacious French girl, Suzanne Lenglen, who leaped joyously in mid-air after the manner of the Russian ballet. Incidentally, she produced an unrivaled brand of accurate and thoughtful play.

Press photographers were enchanted and women's tennis, post-war model, soared up on a beam of the brightest publicity. In the present days of freedom—of short "shorts" and no stockings—a lady dressed as Suzanne used to be would appear to be handicapped by the sheer burden of clothes.

The War—Then Big Strides

Nine years after the first lawn tennis championship for women at Wimbledon, the English golf championship for women came into being, followed in 1900 by a similar competition for badminton, in 1901 by one for swimming and in 1907 by one for foils fencing. By 1910 women were flying—and crashing. I wonder how many people foresaw then that a quarter of a century later, women would whizz cheerfully by air from continent to continent and provide such heroines of the clouds as Jean Batten, Amy Mollison and Amelia Earhart.

Until the War, women's progress in athletics was greatly handicapped by the fact that they were supposed not to possess legs. The advent of the safety bicycle rather shook this theory in the "gay nineties" and the war shattered it for ever. When women discarded uniforms they did not revert to the captivity of the "hobble" skirts and other remarkable equipment which they had formerly deemed attractive. Instead they attired themselves so that they could take big, free strides. And that in sport is most emphatically what they have done.

So big and free are their strides on the running track, indeed, that today only good male sprinters can hope to beat the best women. The difference between the world's 100-meter record for men and that for women grows less and less. Who is to say when that process of diminution will end? Helen Stephens, U. S. A., the speediest woman racer of them all, won the Olympic 100-meter championship at Berlin last year in a time half a second faster than was returned by the winner of the first Olympic sprint for men at Athens in 1896.

Undaunted

Women in several countries can swim 100 yards at a speed which would have been considered red-hot going in the English men's championship for this distance up to 1900. A woman (M. E. Foster) has won the King's Prize at the famous Bisley meet against the pick of the British Empire's rifle shots. And women have sculled over the university boat race course of 4¼ miles from Putney to Mortlake in times that an "ordinary" rowing man would account highly satisfactory. So the tale could go on.

It is not very long ago when sculling on the Thames at a week end I observed the pioneers of women's post-war rowing braving a certain amount of ridicule on the troubled waters. Now female oarsmen—or I suppose one should say oarswomen—are numbered by hundreds, if not thousands, and their trim and business-like presence is accepted just as a matter of course. It has been like that in all the fresh activities they have undertaken. At first, they have been laughed at. But they have just kept right on, until they simply had to be taken seriously.

Take the case of women's cricket, for example. When organized play was started in 1927, men just sniffed. Those of them who bothered sufficiently to do anything. In the space of 10 years since then, however, women have shown that they can really play cricket—not just play "at" cricket—and at the end of the 1937 summer an excited crowd of 10,000 watched an Australian touring team in action against Surrey on Mitcham Green. Women's cricket today boasts real, serious "test" matches between sides representative of England and Australia, and clubs have come into being all over the country for girls who wish to take up the game seriously. In this sport, as in all others, the women's standard, to begin with, was low But, as in all others, as our Mr. Ernest Tryer says:

Drawn by John A. May

"It has been raised considerably."

Goodman Only Favorite To Survive Mexican Golf

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 1 (AP)—Upsets riddled the Mexican amateur golf championship lists yesterday as Johnny Goodman, the U. S. title-holder from Omana, became the only favorite to survive two rounds of play which carried the tournament into the semifinals.

Bracketed with Goodman, the defending champion, in the round-of-four after yesterday's surprise packages were unloaded were Don Schumacher of Dallas, Blaine McNutt of El Paso, Texas, and Ed Appolo, Mexico City business man.

On the sidelines, victims of a succession of upsets that started in the second match-play round yesterday morning and carried through the afternoon firing, were such highly-regarded contenders as Johnny Dawson, Chicago shotmaker and former trans-Mississippi titlist; Percy Clifford, the former five-time champion from Mexico City; Speck Goldman, Dallas, and Bill Jones, Oklahoma City.

Winnipeg Is Awarded Figure-Skating Trials

MONTREAL, Nov. 1 (CP)—Canadian figure-skating championship trials will be held in Winnipeg in January. Copper Cliff and Vancouver skating clubs were admitted to the association and join Montreal Winter Club, Minto Club, Ottawa; Granite Club, Toronto; Toronto Skating Club, Montreal Figure Skating Club, Winnipeg Winter Club, London Skating Club and Sherbrooke Skating Club, who were all represented at the meeting. The open marking system will be brought into the Canadian championships.

This year, competitors will get four minutes free-skating after doing routine figures while previously they got only three minutes, and skaters will need an aggregate of eight marks instead of the usual seven.

Dr. Elmer Re-elected

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 1 (AP)—Dr. R. S. Elmer of Bellows Falls, Vt., yesterday was re-elected president of the United States Eastern Amateur Ski Association at its fifteenth annual convention. Sanctions were given to 79 meets next winter, 30 jumping and cross-country competitions, and 49 slalom and downhill contests.

In a drive to minimize mishaps, the convention's 75 delegates voted to study the problems of instruction and safety and approved formation of "ski patrols" to carry out precautionary suggestions.

The convention tabled a motion which would prevent the association's championship meet from being held at the same place two years in succession.

Other officers elected: D. P. Hatch, Boston, first vice-president; R. P. Booth, Manchester, N. H., second vice-president, and R. Palmedo, of New York, treasurer.

Five Years Ago

By the Associated Press

W. D. Lamdin, Baltimore, scored one of longest holes-in-one on record, getting ace on downhill 365-yard hole with favoring wind.

Eastern College Sports Brought Under One Head

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (AP)—Eastern collegiate athletics, involving virtually every sport, were brought under one head today in a far-reaching co-ordination of Atlantic seaboard competitive activities.

Headed by James Lynah of Cornell, president of the Eastern Intercollegiate Association, a special committee completed organization of a new set-up in eastern athletics by which 11 separate sports associations, leagues and conferences, comprising 50 colleges, are united under the directing guidance of Asa Bushnell, now graduate manager of athletics at Princeton University.

Lynah announced early today that Bushnell would retire from his post at Princeton to succeed Walter R. Okeson as E. I. A. commissioner and become "executive director" of the new central office" in New York which will direct the organization.

Permits Co-ordination

"Adoption of this plan for a central office for eastern intercollegiate athletics," he said, "permits of co-ordination for the first time of administration functions of the various intercollegiate associations and leagues participating in this office, with respect to the appointment of officials, arrangements for meets and harmonizing of schedules. Eventually it may establish a bureau of arbitration."

Largest and oldest of the 11 organizations which, although retaining independence, have joined the new set-up, is the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletics of America (I. C. 4-A.). This group alone contains nearly 50 colleges, of which some half dozen, California, U. C. L. A., Michigan and Michigan State, Southern California and Stanford, are outside the eastern sphere.

The so-called "Ivy League" colleges—Dartmouth, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Pennsylvania, Columbia, Cornell—are members of virtually all of the 11 hitherto separate groups which are now under one head.

Other Groups Joining

In addition to the I. C. 4-A and E. I. A., other organizations joining the new movement are the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball and Baseball Leagues, made up largely of the "Ivy" colleges; the Eastern Collegiate Basketball Conference, which includes Pittsburgh, Temple, Georgetown, Carnegie Tech, West Virginia and Penn State; the Intercollegiate Ice Hockey Association, Quadrangular Hockey League, United States section of the International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League (Dartmouth, Harvard, Yale, Princeton), Eastern Collegiate Swimming League.

At present, no league or conference for football is contemplated, although in Lynah's announcement that the new organization would "increase efficiency and decrease cost of supervision now handled separately and tend into new fields of activities," the possibility was seen that such an eventuality may result.

In addition, Lynah's announcement also said that Bushnell would succeed Okeson at the helm of the Eastern Intercollegiate Association of football officials.

Bushnell Voted Director

Working with Lynah on the committee which brought about the co-ordination were William J. Bingham of Harvard, George F. Little of Rutgers, Commander A. C. McFall Jr. of Navy and Alex G. Severance of Villanova.

All voted for the election of Bushnell, Princeton alumnus and graduate manager of old Nassau since 1931, as the man for the new position. He will take over his new duties the first of the year.

"Mr. Bushnell becomes administrative officer of each of the organizations, and of others that may join in the future," Lynah said. "We are indeed fortunate in securing a man of Mr. Bushnell's attainments in the field of intercollegiate sports for the important post of director of this office."

Picard Holds Up U. S. Forces in Argentine Golf

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 1 (AP)—Only Henry Picard, the Hershey (Penna.) pro, held his own for the United States forces yesterday as a local shotmaker, Alberto Serra, took the lead at the halfway mark of the Argentine open golf championship with a 36-hole total of 144.

Picard added a 71 to his first-round 74 to tie for second place at 145 with three Argentine entrants. Serra, turning in a three-under-par 70 on his second 18, added it to a first-round 74 and went out in front by one stroke.

Picard's two United States touring champions, Byron Nelson of Reading, Penna., and Denny Shute, the U. S. P. G. A. title holder, blew up with 76s on their second rounds and slid considerably off the pace. Nelson, the first-round co-leader, dropped to a tie for third with 146, his second-18 score nullifying his opening-round 70. Shute, who treated himself to a 74 on the first round, fell all the way to 150.

Serra's 70 was the day's best performance over the Santanders course. Jose Jurado, with a 71 yesterday, and Eduardo Blasi, with a 73, tied Picard for second place with 145s. Emilio Serra, with 74-72, deadlocked Nelson at 146. The defending champion, John Cruekshank, posted 76-73—149.

Amusements

BOSTON

SAM H. HARRIS' PULITZER PRIZE PLAY
YOU CAN'T TAKE IT WITH YOU
BY MOSS HART & GEO. S. KAUFMAN
Now playing — Plymouth Theatre, Boston, Mats. Thurs. and Sat. Now Playing —Booth Theatre, New York. Nov. 1-2-3 — Springfield, Mass. Nov. 4-5-6 — Wilmington, Del.

Tom'w Eve at 8:30 BOSTON Opera House
BALLET de Monte Carlo RUSSE
Downtown Ticket Office Opens 9:00 at Wilbur Theatre and Filene's
Closing Sat. Night. Wed. and Sat. Mats. Remaining Seats Now 55 cts. to $3.30.

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MODERAT

LaGuardia Sweep Predicted; Tammany Campaign Fading

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 1—Efforts of the New York City Fusion administration as it faced its poll test on whether an anti-Tammany mayor may be re-elected in this bailiwick of the nation's oldest political machine were directed today to seeing that one of the bitterest mayoralty fights in the history of the city shall terminate tomorrow in a lawful and orderly election.

That large numbers of the city's army of voters would exercise their franchise was apparent, and Fusion forces backing the re-election of Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia voiced jubilant confidence today in a partisan victory over the "corrupt and contented" political machine that has had charge of the nation's chief city for a century without a long break.

This Fusion confidence had unexpected substantiation from a sunny Florida beach where Senator Royal S. Copeland, Tammany Hall choice for the Democratic candidacy who lost in the party primary to Jeremiah T. Mahoney and who had since done some platform speaking for the Mahoney ticket, told the Associated Press that the trend definitely was for Mayor LaGuardia. Senator Copeland had been scheduled to round out his campaign appearances in Mr. Mahoney's behalf at a Queens rally tonight.

LaGuardia Sweep Seen

Estimates of the Mayor's plurality today had reached the proportions of belief that he would sweep his city-wide ticket into office, with 200,000 the lowest margin mentioned for him by anyone connected with his campaign, while for Thomas E. Dewey, Republican-Fusion candidate for New York County district attorney, a 100,000 vote lead was predicted over his Tammany opponent, Harold W. Hastings.

These results would have a landslide import that, in the view of competent observers would also elect the Fusion-Republican candidates for Comptroller and President of the City Council—Joseph D. McGoldrick and Newbold Morris respectively—return Borough President Raymond V. Ingersoll of Brooklyn to office in Kings County and elect Stanley M. Isaacs president of the Borough of Manhattan over his Tammany-endorsed opponent, Timothy J. Sullivan.

The result of the contest for the Queens Borough Presidency took on some doubt today as the American Labor Party announced it would support William F. Brunner, Democrat, as against George U. Harvey, Republican incumbent. This followed on an incident at the anti-Tammany LaGuardia rally at Madison Square Garden Saturday night, when Mr. Harvey was booed so strongly he was prevented from speaking and left the meeting. In its last-minute announcement of preference, the labor party said it was acting in the belief that Mr. Harvey was "a reactionary and a 'Red-baiter,' and not a friend of labor."

In the Democratic camp, Mr. Mahoney continued to pound on the "Red" issue and was holding to a heavy schedule of meetings up to the last moment that availed him before election day, with Postmaster General James A. Farley slated to bolster his cause again tonight. The Mahoney forces remained outwardly hopeful that their ticket would outdistance that of their opponents, but Tammany Hall was producing no election forecast up to the time this was written, and it was apparent that a Manhattan plurality of 40,000 for Mr. Mahoney probably would have to satisfy Seventeenth Street. Mayor LaGuardia has made the issue the smashing of the "rotten" Tammany machine once for all, and this, together with the stressing that voters can take their city for good if they vote the straight LaGuardia ticket, was the keynote of the Saturday night rally when Republicans and Fusionists took their legions to Madison Square Garden in a further showing of strength of the forces who are out to "keep the Tiger caged."

Two nights previously the new American Labor Party forces had shown that they could fill this greatest of the city's arenas to overflowing for the LaGuardia ticket. Tammany's only comparable Manhattan meeting was at the Hippodrome, when half the seats were empty.

Mayor LaGuardia hailed his Republican-Fusion following Saturday night with the assertion that it was not a political rally but a "victory celebration," and Mr. Dewey declared it was "all over except keeping them from stealing the voting machines."

Police Massed for Election

In this latter connection, steps had been taken today by the Mayor and his Police Commissioner, Lewis J. Valentine, to hold fraudulent voting to a minimum and protect the voters from intimidation and violence. Most of the city's 19,000 policemen have been detailed to guard honest voting practices, and Mayor LaGuardia himself will devote tomorrow to inspection tours of the five boroughs to check on performance, with deputy police commissioners instructed to be available to him for reports.

Meanwhile, Chief Magistrate Jacob Gould Schurman had issued 215 warrants against illegal voters for police action should the registrants attempt to vote. These came from a list of 225 challenges submitted by Attorney General John J. Bennett Jr., who itemized 355 more names for challenge if they came to the polling places.

To speed election law violation cases, 19 magistrates courts will remain open until the polls close by order of the Chief Magistrate, who has requested these calendars be kept clear for prompt attention to such cases.

Volunteer civic organizations, including the Honest Ballot Association and the lawyers' group of the Dewey Citizens' Committee, will supplement this marshalling of every local government agency to insure an honest election.

The polls open at 6 o'clock tomorrow morning and close at 6 o'clock tomorrow night.

Seeking the Gems of the Sea

American Museum of Natural History

Life-Size Clay Model of Tongarevan Pearl Diver

To Become Part of the American Museum of Natural History Exhibit of a Coral Gorge at the Bottom of a Lagoon on a South Sea Atoll

James Roosevelt Now Contact Man Of Bureau Heads

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1—"Jimmy" Roosevelt, son-secretary of the President, began today the new system designed to reduce his father's executive burdens. Henceforth Mondays and Tuesdays will be devoted to half-hour conferences with heads of any of the 18 independent Government agencies who have problems they feel warrant the attention of the President.

"My little son Jimmy," as President Roosevelt banteringly referred to the well-built young man who is over six feet tall, on many a back-platform informal address in the 1932 campaign, thus takes charge of engagements between the important Eighteen and his father.

The press of the nation has disagreed with the President on this new arrangement. Mr. Roosevelt told his press conference that he felt the innovation was not worth more than "a couple of paragraphs on page five." Jimmy wouldn't be a coordinator, he said, but a clearing house. But the press disagreed on the question of news value and splurged the event on the front page. In so doing they illustrated two things. First, that there is nation-wide interest, veering between suspicion and curiosity over, the New Deal's "crown prince" and second, that it is a hard job, in any event, being the President's son.

Planes of Approach

There are two planes on which the White House set-up may be approached. First is the purely administrative aspect. President Roosevelt, like most Chief Executives before him, has complained of the mountain-mass of business he must handle. One solution is the six secretaries with a "passion for anonymity" proposed by the Brownlow report. The House has passed a bill for their establishment.

It is on this plane that the White House would like to see the new venture discussed. Independent agencies of the Government are so scattered they often do not know what the others are doing. Suppose one should want to know whether to entertain the Duke of Windsor? "Jimmy" could find that out without going to the President. But suppose one agency wanted to know what other agencies were doing about land purchasing or shipping. "Jimmy" could get that information, and if there was a matter of policy involved, he could boil it down and present it to his father, prior to the formal consultation.

The field covered by the 18 agencies is tremendous. The group includes figures like Harry Hopkins, Marriner S. Eccles, Jesse Jones, Frank R. McNinch, Nathan Straus and Joseph P. Kennedy.

Buffer for President

It has been difficult for heads of the independent offices to reach the President, while others may have brought complicated matters that might have been pre-digested. "Jimmy's" job is to be a buffer for the President.

The Brownlow report said the President "should be given a small number of executive assistants who could be his direct aides in dealing with the managerial agencies and administrative departments of the Government. "They should be self-effacing, listen rather than talk, and should have no policy-making power in their own right. That—theoretically—is the job set for "Jimmy."

The complication is the relationship with the President. It is on this plane that the matter must be considered. The cardinal point is Mr. Roosevelt's affection for his eldest son. He believes "Jimmy" has a right to a career in his own name and obviously is encouraging it. "Jimmy" makes no secret of his interest in politics. After college he sold life insurance in Boston but participated in election debates, and he has taken out legal residence in Massachusetts. He handled New Deal patronage there with James M. Curley, former Governor.

Natural History Museum to Depict Coral Island Gorge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A pearl divers group, ultimately to depict a coral gorge at the bottom of a lagoon on the South Pacific atoll of Tongareva, is under construction at the American Museum of Natural History, New York City. Two life-size figures of pearl divers, sculptured by John W. Hope from detailed photographs of native divers at Tongareva, will be included in the tableau, which, it is expected, will be complete in 1939.

Ten and a half tons of coral from the island, as well as a cluster of 100 pearl shells, will be built into this group, which is under the direction of Dr. Roy W. Miner, curator of living invertebrates at the museum. Measuring 30 feet in length and 14 feet in height, the sculptured scene will be placed in the museum's Hall of Ocean Life, there, by means of glass background and concealed lighting, to assume the appearance of an undersea canyon of coral.

Dr. Miner traveled to Tongareva, the expedition covering 17,000 miles, and visiting several Pacific tropical islands. At Tongareva the party spent much of nine days in diving helmets studying the coral and pearl shell formations, as well as pearl divers at work.

Collection of Art Left to Museum In Lorimer Will

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1—The collection of American art and antiques made by George Horace Lorimer, editor of the Saturday Evening Post for 38 years, was bequeathed by him to the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, according to a will probated at Norristown, Penna., on Oct. 27.

To Montgomery County, for use as a park, Mr. Lorimer bequeathed 500 acres of land, stretching along both banks of Pennypack Creek in Abington township.

"Each and every white person" who had been in his employ for five years, either at his home or his farm, will receive $500 under terms of the will.

Carolina Textile Mills Limit Output to Orders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Nov. 1—A large number of textile mills in the Carolinas have curtailed operations to three days a week, it is revealed in a survey made here. Because of uncertainty about the price of cotton and various other problems, the mill men have decided to hold their production down to the orders they have to fill.

Conditions in the hosiery industry were found to be very little changed. The full-fashioned mills, as has been the case for a long period, are operating on full time and many of them are now busy preparing to fill the orders already received for spring merchandise. The seamless branch, however, has found business less rushing.

LaGuardia Fights Commission Ban On Radio Hookup

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 1—Proponents of a chain of non-commercial radio stations will carry their campaign to Congress, if necessary, to achieve a "cultural network" for the use of American broadcasters, it is indicated here today. The immediate objective is a change in the Federal Communications Commission ruling that radio programs may not be transmitted other than by wire where wire facilities are available.

Because of the expense involved in wire charges, the ruling is held to have prevented organization of a proposed league of "cultural" stations which New York city officials for some time have sought to form among municipalities, universities and other organizations supporting such forms of radio broadcasting.

Permission Denied

New York City, which operates station WNYC, would like to see the chain function by intra-station short wave, and made application for such a hook-up with station W1XAL, in Boston, but was denied permission by the commission.

That the city has not accepted the refusal supinely, however, was emphasized by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia during dedication of a new $177,000 transmitter for station WNYC in the Greenpoint district of Brooklyn.

"I shall apply again to the commission for permission to form such a network," he said. "Just imagine what their ruling says. They hold that all inter-station communication must be by wire, because there are wire facilities already installed, and cannot be by air. That is just as reasonable as preventing a man from flying between New York and Chicago on the grounds that railroads already run between the two points. Of course, that is fine for the telephone companies, but not so good for us.

Intent of Congress

"I am going to reapply, and if I am not successful, I am going to take the matter up with Congress, and have the law amended to permit inter-station wave communication for the purpose of handling non-commercial programs. I know that was the intent of Congress when the law was passed, because I was a member, and we were careful to write into the act everything that would prevent the air being monopolized."

In support of Mayor LaGuardia's declaration was a letter from George Henry Payne, a member of the commission, which stated that Mr. Payne was in sympathy with the proposal for a "cultural-network."

Water Used as Reflector

Use of water as a reflecting agency for light will make the buildings at San Francisco's 1939 Exposition loom taller.

Peace Leaders Ask Congress To Back Hull Foreign Policy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1—The coming struggle over foreign policies in the impending session of Congress cast long shadows ahead today.

A group of representative peace leaders dispatched to members of Congress a succinct and reasoned plea for American co-operation in the struggle for peace, based on President Roosevelt's new position and the policies of Cordell Hull, Secretary of State.

The statement was directed against a recent poll of congressmen, sent out by a newspaper, which evidently sought to commit them to opposition to the President's program. Among the signatory leaders are James T. Shotwell, president of the League of Nations Association; Mary E. Woolley, president-emeritus of Mount Holyoke College; Richard R. Wood, secretary of the Friends' Peace Committee, and eight others.

American Policy Upheld

Supporting the new American policy, the leaders said to members of Congress.

Co-operation to quarantine war is, to our minds, the only way in which, under modern conditions, peace can be secured. In 1917 we went to war to restore peace; no one wishes to do this again.

Since then, we have attempted a policy of isolation, but as we have isolated ourselves and other nations have refused to fulfill their international agreements economic depression from the war psychology increases and we are more and more fearful of involvement in another world war. President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull have offered a third path; vigorous co-operative action on the part of the peace-loving nations, so that the policy of right international conduct be maintained and the forces of war stopped. World co-operation does not mean war; it may be the only alternative to war.

Community of Nations

The task of our generation is the building of a community of nations. In pointing out what they claim to be parallels between the situation in 1917 and 1937, the isolationists blind themselves to the development of international society within the past 20 years. Since 1917, the nations have renounced war as an instrument of national policy and have set up machinery for finding facts and providing for the peaceful settlement of disputes. Over 50 nations are loyally respecting these obligations. The machinery functioned on Oct. 6, 1937, when 52 nations in the League of Nations assembly ascertained the facts in the Far Eastern situation, reaffirmed the moral principles of international society, and set about preparing the way for the procedures of peaceful settlement.

The path to a just and lasting peace does not lie alone in the repression of violence. Economic justice as well as political peace must be established. The League of Nations has learned this lesson. It should not be forgotten that the report of the Lytton Commission on Manchuria called for a program of economic justice for Japan in her relationship with China. President Roosevelt in his Chicago speech did not take sides with one nation against another, but with one kind of national conduct against another. The world will have to decide whether it supports violence or the procedures of law and order.

Workers Past 40 Gaining on Rolls Of Ford's Plants

DETROIT, Nov. 1 (AP)—William J. Cameron, of the Ford Motor Co., declared in radio address last night that, contrary to popular opinion, industrial employment of persons of 45 years or older has been on the increase for 30 years.

Denying the "diligently circulated" report that "employers conspire to make men of 45 or more obsolete," Mr. Cameron declared that the census of 1900 showed that 20 per cent of all employees were 45 to 65 years and that the census of 1930 showed an increase of this class of employment to 25.4 per cent.

Employees 40 to 65 years of age comprised 23 per cent of the total in 1900 and 35 per cent in 1930, he said.

Stating that more persons live longer than formerly "and our older men are younger than they used to be" because of wiser living habits, and broadening of the mental life, Mr. Cameron said a large share of this change was due to industry.

"A generation or two ago, when workers were under much longer and heavier strains, everybody—not the factory worker only—everybody at 50 was pretty well used up," he said.

"But by lifting the burden off men and putting it on machines, modern industry has helped to preserve the prime of average working life to 50 and beyond.

"If industry wore men out as cruelly and rapidly as uninformed literary and political critics say it does, there would not be today any problem of older men looking for work," Mr. Cameron said. "Industry has helped to create this condition by lengthening the period of employment."

Envoy Kept at Post

LISBON, Port., Nov. 1 (AP)—The Government on Saturday issued a special decree permitting Armando Navarro, Minister to China, to continue service despite the fact he had reached 65, the retirement age limit. The decree said he would remain at his post because of "abnormal conditions prevailing in the East and his deep knowledge of Eastern affairs."

Wages-Hours Bill Declared Unsound And as Due to Fail

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 1—The theory that a nation may solve its unemployment problem and raise the standard of living by legislation decreasing the hours of labor is "wrong in theory and foredoomed to failure," according to a committee named by the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York to study the Federal Labor Standards Bill. The measure failed of enactment in the last session of Congress, but will be brought up again in the extraordinary session called for Nov. 15.

"No fair-minded person can take issue with any sound proposal to end oppressively long hours of work or wage levels so low that decent standards of living cannot be maintained," the report says in part, "but the methods by which it is planned to accomplish this in the Black-Connery Bill . . . strike at the very foundation of the nation's economic structure, endangering the welfare of industry and labor alike.

"There can be little or no objection in principle to the maximum hours law designed solely to protect labor from exploitation, but this aim appears to be secondary in the Black-Connery Bill to the real purpose of shortening the hours to spread the work and create additional employment. The fallacy of the theory that the people of any nation can be enriched by working less has been exposed too often to bear repetition.

"Neither is there anything wrong, as a humanitarian principle, with a minimum wage law. Its general application over a country as large as this country, with radically different conditions and costs of living in various sections, however, makes it a dangerous weapon."

The committee also was strongly critical of provisions of the bill that two of the five members of the board it would set up would constitute a quorum.

The report will come before the chamber at its regular meeting on Thursday. Frederick E. Hasler is chairman of the committee, other members of which are William C. Dicksman, John W. Hiltman, Archer H. Loomis, George Nichols and Arthur M. Reis.

Quiet Armistice Day

TORONTO, Nov. 1 (CP)—Just what a noiseless city is like will be determined here Nov. 11, Armistice Day. As a sort of "trial day" in a proposed anti-noise campaign, a conference of civic officials and representatives of public organizations has decided to ask citizens to be as quiet as possible on that day.

LaGuardia and Bay Horses

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 1—With Mayor LaGuardia refusing to give any exclusive interviews to the New York press, it remained for a boy reporter, George Dagher Jr., son of a Republican leader in Brooklyn, to "scoop" the metropolitan papers with an interview as Mr. LaGuardia crossed the East river to the dedication of a new city radio station transmitter at Greenpoint yesterday.

George is an assistant editor of "The Gazette," a "strictly Republican" weekly with a neighborhood circulation of 125.

"When I asked him what he thought of the campaign," George reported, "he said it was a very stupid and uninteresting campaign. He said it was like putting a 'palooka' in the ring with a good fighter. 'Nobody likes to watch a fight like that,' he said.

"Then I asked him if he would win the election. He said, 'what kind of horses eat the most, black horses or bay horses?' I said, 'I didn't know.' Then he laughed and said bay horses do because there are more bay horses.

"I asked him what that had to do with the election, and he laughed. Then he said he would win the election because there are more people in New York who want good government than want bad government."

Buffalo School Exhibit Wins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 1—Results of the first educational exposition ever held in this city were being counted today following the three-day exhibit of the public schools which closed Saturday night in the 106th Field Artillery Armory.

Exposition officials estimated that more than 50,000 persons attended the show in addition to the thousands of pupils who went to take part and to observe. Regret that the armory could not have been leased for a longer period was voiced by George H. Boutet, chairman of the exposition.

"Will there be another educational exposition next year?" he was asked frequently.

"That question cannot be answered until the school interpretation committee of the Buffalo Teachers' Federation has studied the matter," he replied. "I think an exposition like this on a biennial basis would be a success."

Mr. Boutet revealed that the exposition did not cost the board of education a penny. Receipts from the small admission charge of 10 cents, plus rental of space to commercial institutions, selling educational supplies and equipment, paid the entire bill.

Valuable services also were contributed by students, especially from vocational school departments. As an example, Mr. Boutet recalled that Seneca vocational boys set up the loud speaking system in the huge hall and did the announcing.

Some of the exposition's most valuable effects will work out as instructors put into practice the ideas which they have gained. For hundreds of teachers it was the first opportunity to obtain a panoramic view of the work of their own schools.

Teachers of grammar schools received a new vision of the academic field for which they are fitting their young charges. They will be better in guidance than before.

Pupils and parents gained in the same way. One of Mr. Boutet's assistants observed an advanced grammar school boy escorting his parents into the vocational school section. "See, mother, I want to go to this school," he said. "That's just the kind of work I like to do."

Then and there the parents decided that particular school would meet the needs of their son.

Obviously many parents found it possible to help their children to wise choices of study after seeing what the schools had to offer, exposition officials declared.

Parents and taxpayers who visited the exposition could not help but have come away more deeply impressed with the value of the city's forward-moving school system, which most of them previously had understood only imperfectly.

Glamour Reopens Opera in Chicago

CHICAGO, Nov. 1 (AP)—Opera made its 1937 bow to music lovers of Chicago this week end in all its traditional glamour.

Society in satin, furs and diamonds occupied all the box seats for the presentation of "Aïda" in the sky-scraper opera building.

A cast headed by Elisabeth Rethberg in the title role opened the season which will continue for seven weeks and bring American débuts of a half dozen or so singers already well known abroad.

George Czaplicki, polish baritone, sang for the first nighters in his initial appearance in America. Others in the cast were Gertrud Wettergren, Giovanni Martinelli and Mark Love. Robert Moranzoni conducted.

In the box where Samuel Insull used to sit in the days of big opera deficits, Jason F. Whitney, new head of the organization which has kept opera going in Chicago, beamed. Every one of the pink and plush chairs on the main floor was filled.

Mountain Water for City

A 3,000,000-gallon reservoir, high on Yerba Buena Island, will supply mountain water to the 1939 World's Fair on San Francisco Bay.

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Queen Mary	Nov. 3	Cherbourg	Nov. 8	Nov. 2 8:00 pm	Nov. 3, 8:00 am
New York	Nov. 3	Cherbourg	Nov. 11	Nov. 3 1:00 pm	Nov. 3 8:00 pm
*Lafayette	Nov. 6	Plymouth	Nov. 14	Nov. 5 8:00 pm	Nov. 6 8:00 am
†Roma	Nov. 6	Gibraltar	Nov. 13	Nov. 5 8:00 pm	Nov. 6 9:00 am

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Monterey	San Francisco	Nov. 9	Nov. 4, 4:00 pm	Nov. 4, 8:00 pm
Monterey	San Pedro	Nov. 11	Nov. 6, 4:00 pm	Nov. 6, 8:00 pm
Maunalei	San Francisco	Nov. 23	Nov. 18 4:00 pm	Nov. 18 8:00 pm
Niagara	Victoria	Nov. 24	Nov. 19 4:00 pm	Nov. 19 8:00 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Jefferson	Seattle	Nov. 6	Nov. 1, 4:00 pm	Nov. 1, 8:00 pm
Pres. Hoover	San Francisco	Nov. 17	Nov. 12 4:00 pm	Nov. 12 8:00 pm
Lurline	San Pedro	Nov. 14	Nov. 9 4:00 pm	Nov. 9 8:00 pm

*Special address except France. †Italy and Mediterranean countries only.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 3 p. m. on Tuesdays.

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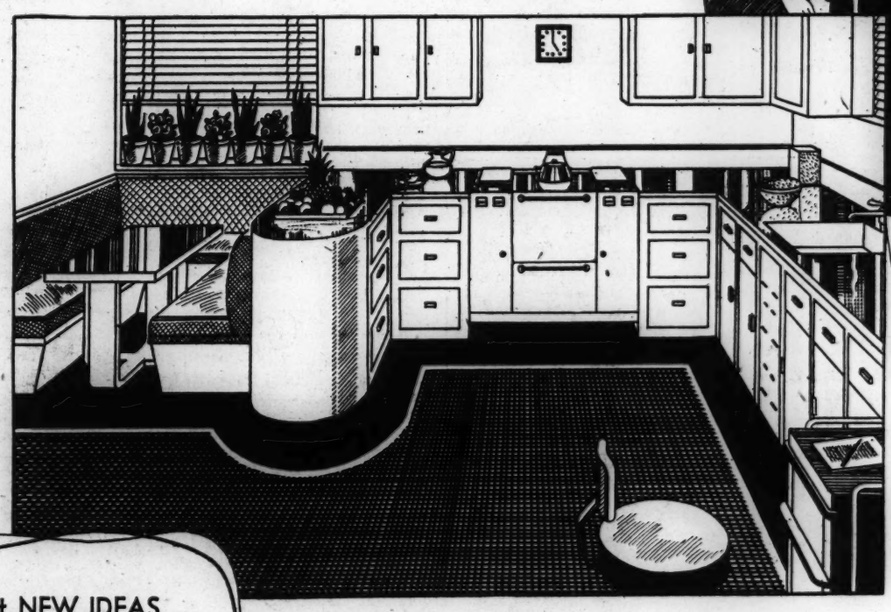

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Sometimes we do let our kitchens look "down and out." We're hardly conscious of the fact until a visitor steps in and we begin to realize that the kitchen doesn't represent our tidy standards. It's time then to make a shopping tour of Monitor-advertised stores to select furnishings and equipment that will make the kitchen truly up-to-date.

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The Scene in Hollywood

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

Pinto Colvig, and Pinto's trade, are two of the most curious things Hollywood has ever produced. The tools of Mr. Colvig's trade consist of two old pie tins, a hand vacuum cleaner, two water buckets, two laundry plungers, a battered old clarinet, a battered old set of drums, some 50 or 60 other miscellaneous musical instruments, including jew's-harp, hand organ and ocarina, and an array of penny whistles that might make a unit for a museum.

But first, an introduction to Pinto. He began on the vaudeville stage, was graduated to cartooning, went with a circus, and landed in films when he made one of the earliest animated cartoons, "Pinto's Prisma Comedies." He gave up drawing cartoons, however, when he discovered his greater value to them. Without much effort, and without any outside aid, except perhaps one of his curious instruments, Pinto could—and did—imitate practically any natural sound and give it an added fillip that made it immediately and irresistibly funny.

He has moved over now to the Metro studios to work on the new cartoon there, "The Captain and the Kids," from the famous comic strip, which this company will shortly release; but he was for years with Disney, and was the originator and operator of all sounds made by the third little pig in the saga of that triumvirate.

He can imitate a fish, in or out of water, a fly, beetle, a frog, a bird, a wagon wheel, an old motor or almost anything else you can name that emits sound. Of course, like all artists, he strives to avoid direct imitation and achieve something approximating an interpretation, and it is just in this process that the fun emerges. Pinto just "naturally" makes the sounds, and audiences just "naturally" laugh.

Makes Sounds First

His job now has progressed to the point where he doesn't have to look at the drawings of the animators first to determine what sort of sounds he is going to make. He makes his sounds first now, and the animators do their best to draw something to fit them. But there was a time, of course, when the longer, harder method had to be employed.

He remembers his most difficult imitation as that of a very small bug which was to be ground under an auto tire in one of Disney's cartoons. The bug was not to like the procedure, and was to protest with a loud bug noise. Pinto tried for days to create that bug's noise, but without success. Then one day, having all but given up hope, he heard one of his five children making a peculiar noise with a little paper whistle, and he realized in a flash that he had his noise. The paper whistle had been obtained in a package of confections, so Pinto bought up a number of boxes of the stuff, but found no whistles. He wrote to the factory—he doesn't say, but there is a suspicion here that he hadn't been very successful in his attempts to get the whistle from his child—and the president's secretary wrote back to say that the whistles weren't being made any more. She had, however, after searching over the whole plant, discovered three of them in the advertising manager's desk, and she sent them along. Today, they are Pinto's most prized possessions.

Pinto writes his score in over the regular staffs for the musical score on all cartoons. Over a prettily sentimental bit of music, for example, he may indicate the need for a "kazoo grunt and a dull thud flam," or a "wet plop," or for just a "lightly squash and hit iron thud." These words don't mean anything to anyone else, but they are Pinto's language for his sounds.

He is, incidentally, only one of quite a number of people who earn comfortable livings making sounds for the animated cartoons. They are the Commedia dell' Arte behind the scenes, hidden pagliacci whose laughs and tears and other curious sounds are clothed in the little moving drawings on the screen.

Metro's Cartoon Plant

The new cartoon plant at Metro, of which Pinto is only a unit, is not uninteresting on its own account. Here labor some 200 people of various trades and arts whose only object is to give pleasure. "Writers" draw their "story" on some 50 or 60 squares of paper, under the supervision of a "director," who knows both drawing and dramatic and comic story values. Once the story is approved, it is given to the animators, who draw key figures and their key positions, then pass their drawings to "in-between" men, who draw in all the action on many additional squares of paper. Girls ink these drawings on celluloid, and paint the backs of the celluloids with opaque paints.

When all this has been completed, the celluloids are given to the cameraman, who painstakingly shoots them one at a time. If each celluloid were photographed once, it would take 25,000 to 45,000 drawings to make a 700-foot picture. But as many of them are used several times over, in different "repeat" combinations, it usually takes a mere 10,000 to 15,000 drawings for a reel of picture.

Frank Daugherty

An Artist Fills In Background
For a Scene in the New Animated Cartoon, "The Captain and the Kids"

Pinto Colvig
Sound Expert, as Sweet P'Tater Newt and His Old Mud Flute

Britain's Envoy Fears No Trouble In Windsor's Visit

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (AP)—Sir Ronald Lindsay, British Ambassador to the United States, said on his arrival today from England that no "delicate situation" could possibly arise in connection with the Duke of Windsor's forthcoming visit to this country as long as the Duke "avoids politics as much as possible."

The Ambassador was consistently vague about the part British officials will play in receiving the Duke and Duchess when they arrive here Nov. 11.

"I imagine the Duke will want certain facilities, and I shall be proud and glad to give him the things he wants," Sir Ronald said.

No Policy at All

"We haven't any policy at all," he continued, in a shipboard interview aboard the S. S. Queen Mary. "The Duke may want a certain amount of help, and if he does I shall give it to him. I have only vague indications of what his plans are. I have them on a bit of paper, but they are so subject to change that I wouldn't want to show them now.

"As for any delicate situation, there will be no difficulties about a man studying housing and labor and still avoiding politics."

Sir Ronald, in reply to questions whether his staff would accompany the Duke and Duchess on their cross-country travels here, replied:

"I don't think he wants that. He was always the simplest sort of person."

"Do you plan to give a dinner to him and the Duchess in Washington?" a reporter asked.

The Ambassador chuckled. "I shall have to consult my wife," he said.

"If your wife approves, will it be a large formal dinner?"

In a Private Capacity

"It would seem she would have to do more than just approve, wouldn't it?" he smiled. Then, in more serious vein, he went on:

"I have very little information on what they plan to do on this journey. The Duke is coming in a private capacity and will be treated the same as any other member of royalty would in such a capacity."

Sir Gerald Campbell, British Consul General in New York, said he or some representative of the consulate undoubtedly would meet the Duke as a "distinguished visitor."

"He is arranging everything through his friends here," Sir Gerald said. "We will accord him any assistance we are called upon to provide."

Girl Scouts Pay Honor To National President

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 (AP)—A Girl Scout guard of honor received Mrs. Frederick H. Brooke of Washington, newly elected national president, at the Girl Scout Little House here Oct. 30, in a ceremony inaugurating National Girl Scout Week.

Mrs. Harry Woodring, wife of the Secretary of War, received a similar welcome when she arrived to see a display of arts and crafts arranged in Mrs. Brooke's honor.

Planes Conquer Jungle Gold

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (AP)—Modern machinery and modern travel will combine to revive the flow of gold from a South American jungle valley, officials of Pan American-Grace Airways announce.

Details of a freight contract were revealed whereby 1,000,000 pounds of mining machinery will be transported by airplane to abandoned gold mines in the Tipuani river valley, 60 miles across the Andes from La Paz, Bolivia.

More than 200 years ago, mining activity ceased in the region when the reign of the Spanish conquistadores ended. Since that time the mines have lain dormant because native workmen would not labor at the site.

Bolivian engineers struggled with the problem for years but failed to work out a plan for moving modern machinery over the narrow trails.

A month ago, Pan American-Grace experts experimented with a trimotored plane in the region and discovered that heavy loads could be taken over the mountains. A mile-long runway was cleared along the bank of the Tipuani river, and loading and unloading stations have been built at the mine and at La Paz.

U. S.-Bermuda Winter Flight Is Step to Atlantic Service

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (AP)—A new cycle in the preliminary path toward an air route to Europe—the first winter flying over the North Atlantic—starts next month with the opening of the Baltimore-to-Bermuda air service.

While huge flying boats of Pan American and Imperial (British) Airways shuttle between the United States and the British-controlled island, experts with an eye toward trans-Atlantic service will be watching their operations.

Upon the success of the Bermuda flights during the winter months may depend, the experts say, how soon year-around commercial service may link the United States and Europe by air.

Change U. S. Air Base

Effective Nov. 14, the two air lines will abandon the Port Washington, Long Island, base, from which they conducted summer flights to Bermuda in favor of the new seaplane base at Baltimore.

Reasons given for the change are: A better, safer base for "off season" operations, and elimination of the unfavorable weather conditions which are often found along the New York coast during the winter months.

Pan American's veteran trans-atlantic cruiser, the Pan American Clipper III, will open service on the Baltimore-Bermuda route, to be followed on Nov. 19 by an Imperial Airway flying boat.

Thereafter the two aerial giants will make four round trips weekly between Baltimore and the Bermuda harbor 810 miles away, while pilots and engineers of their lines and of Germany's Lufthansa—the third line charting a North Atlantic path to Europe—observe their performance under winter flying conditions.

Little Change Needed

Beyond equipping their 23-ton clipper ship with wing de-icers of unusual size, Pan American Airways has made no changes in its winter flying equipment. The four-engined craft, which shuttled back and forth between London and New York all summer on survey trips, has more than ample strength and power to cope with the north Atlantic during the cold season, Airways officials said.

With the exception of one trip to be completed by Germany's ocean-flying pilots, survey flights over the north Atlantic have been halted for the winter. Instead, the crews who made the surveys will spend their time digesting the results of their summer's work and observing operations of the first winter route to Bermuda.

From these observations, the air transport men hope, will come regular all-service to the capitals of Europe—probably beginning next summer.

Pan American Airways has declined to predict when its route to London will be opened, but the first of the giant Boeing clippers—nearly twice the size of its present Atlantic planes—will be ready for flight near the end of this year, and by next summer the equipment should be ready for regular service to Europe.

Bright Paint to Mark The Army's River Boats

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—United States Army Engineers here have designed a new color scheme for all their towboats, dredges and other equipment having an upper structure. The original battleship gray and white is being replaced with buff and red to make these craft more easily distinguishable to steamboat pilots.

The order for repainting affects all equipment used by engineers on the Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio and other rivers. Approximately 75 towboats, dredges and other craft must be repainted in the Memphis division.

Steamboat pilots say the new color scheme will be of great assistance in identifying an engineering craft.

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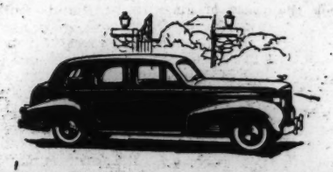

V 16

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Of the Inner Circle

SOMETIMES I get fleeting glimpses of a Delectable Land to which as yet I have no passport. I mean the El Dorado where collectors of early American glass move busily about from one treasure-house to another, exchange cryptic words concerning pontil marks, three-mould glass, diamond diapering, and sunbursts, and speak great names with bated breath—Wistar, Stiegel, Pitkin. I know that the pursuit of old glass is flaming adventure because I have seen Stasia come back from a quest, flushed and aureolated, tenderly holding in her hands a new purchase. I know there must be something for the elect in this matter of collecting glass, but I don't know exactly what it is.

This is not Stasia's fault, for she is ready to share her enthusiasm. To her a motor trip is a synonym for a visit to a glass shop, and any companion is a possible initiate.

We ride through the country and view the landscape. We exclaim about old houses, autumn woods, and hills that lie in paling arcs of amethyst against the sky. Suddenly we notice that Stasia has been silent, and we know that it is almost time for her to say, in a hopeful, yearning voice that sounds like a child asking his mother for a puppy, "*Could* we stop at a glass shop for just ten minutes?"

It would seem as if no one could bear to refuse that voice, but sometimes we have to reach a destination before dark, or Stasia's Mentor knows the state of his pocket-book and hers, and says, "Not today." No one's heart is broken, for Stasia knows well enough that there will be other days.

* * *

ON ONE OF THOSE other days Stasia led me for the first time into a glass shop.

It looked dreadful to me. Wherever I turned my eyes I could see the kind of things we used to tuck away on the back of the pantry shelves and never bring out except to dust them. I remembered them all too well, pressed glass, knobby, heavy, bright and harsh of color. The shop had rows of glass hats upside down, green or yellow, which in the distant 90's held the plebeian toothpick. It seemed to me that specimens of all the atrocities that glassmakers ever committed were set out in that place.

Then, by good luck, I took my eyes off the wares and looked at Stasia. She had found in that welter of color a tiny cruet of hobnail glass in reseda green, and she was absorbing its small perfection through the nerves of her fingers, touching it softly, following the swelling of the sides, fitting her fingers to the handle, loving it. I was not yet sure that a little brownish-green vinegar bottle blobbed all over with tiny warts was a beautiful object, but Stasia was beautiful when she looked at it, and more persuasive than any volume of words could have been.

* * *

THERE WAS ANOTHER day when we drove for miles along Penobscot Bay. In the midst of that feast of beauty came Stasia's little wail, "Could I have just ten minutes in a glass shop *I have never been in*?"

Surely that was something that ought to be remedied—a glass shop that she had seen and had never entered. Expansively we said, "Of course! Take fifteen minutes if you wish."

It was an incautious concession.

The place was attractive, though I still felt that some of its contents ought never to have been salvaged. Stasia was looking for something, she said. I have found out since that she always says that, and I know now that she is never going to find it. That is one of the reasons why glass-collecting is so interesting. Anyhow, that day she was not buying, she said, but looking. Presently I found that she was gazing into a case where the choicest pieces were kept, and I heard her ask the price of a small blue bowl whorled with white. The attendant took it out, looked at the price marked on the bottom, named it, and handed the bowl to Stasia. Stasia curved her fingers around it and began her usual ceremony of absorbing beauty by feeling.

"I need some finger bowls," she said. "I'm so embarrassed sometimes at not having enough."

The attendant was pleased and brought out two more in the same pattern, one green, and one a ravishing shade of rose. I began to wonder if glass did something to a woman's reason, for the price of those bowls was not adapted to the end of a vacation, yet I too felt that Stasia's dinner-table was going to be practically bare without them.

After a while Stasia said in a resigned voice, "I suppose we ought to go," and I innocently led the way from the shop. Outside the door I had to wait for her, and when she came she had a package which she bore as if it were the crown jewels.

* * *

THERE WAS ANOTHER day when I fancied that I had found a ticket of admission to the country where my friend moves so familiarly. I could show her no early glass, but a place where glass was made in early days. Surely that would interest a woman who knew the history of glassmaking.

We motored northwest for fifty-odd miles, we captured an intrepid young driver who would cheerfully have sent a twelve-cylinder car up the State House steps, and went two miles up a dirt road, then another half mile along what looked like the fading shadow of a cart path, and there was the spot known as the site of probably the first glasshouse established in the United States after the break with the mother country.

It was all woodland with no sign of human habitation, except the stoutly laid foundations, broken in places, and outlining a building sixty-five feet long. There we saw the wide threshold of the door by which Robert Hewes's German glassmakers entered to their work. We saw piles of stones that once were ovens, and at one side the less well-defined foundations of a smaller building, perhaps the pot-house where clay crucibles were made for melting the glass. But not a timber remained that could be identified as belonging to the establishment. All went in a fire more than a hundred and fifty years ago, and Robert Hewes's thirty-two Hessian and Waldeckian glassmakers, stragglers from Burgoyne's army, were voted out of the town while their master was gathering funds to rebuild his factory. Tradition describes the poor fellows trudging off down the post road toward Boston, with their packs on their backs, and Hewes coming back to find only solitude.

The place fascinated me, but with Stasia the flagrant impossibility of unearthing glass after the passage of a century and a half impaired the charm. It was only when we stopped at the house of a woman who had lived all her life not far from the old glasshouse, and were shown a small flask that "some said might have been made there," that Stasia began to sparkle. True to her habit she took the piece of glass in her hands, curled her fingers gently about it, conned its shape, its design and color. Then it came over me that there is no short cut to the kind of enjoyment that Stasia gets from what she calls a piece of "good" glass.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG

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Motoring Through Montenegro

OUR next stopping place was to be Cetinje, the capital of the one-time kingdom of Montenegro. It is twenty-eight miles from Kotor by one of the most wonderful roads in the world. It climbs Mount Lovćen up and up in terrific hairpin loops; ahead it looks as though the mountain were scarred with fortifications until you realize that it is the embankment of the steep, sharp-turning road by which you will pass. And all ahead are the grey Karst Mountains of the kingdom of Montenegro. But behind you, or more generally sideways, since even that road does not take you straight over the mountain face, looking more and more like a relief map, the intricate bays and channels of the Boka and the wild sheer mountains are spread.

The pass is only 3,000 feet high, but the climb is so steep and abrupt to it that it seems far higher. Our driver was splendid, for I really think he wasted no time at all over the hairpin angles, and yet he never once frightened the passengers. We didn't see any other cars at all. We hardly regretted losing at last the glorious panorama of Boka Kotorska, for Montenegro was so wholly fascinating on its own account. We had never been anywhere so barren and so wild. . . . The few scattered houses and villages had funny bright red roofs. We came sometimes on quite large groups of people sitting by the roadside, quite out of sight of all habitation. The waving and the greeting and the cheering went on; none of these very, very poor people, living such hard lives, had a surly look for us luxurious tourists roaring through in our car. Tourists and a car were an event, and as such to be smiled at and welcomed. We gave an old man a lift, and were staggered by the miles and miles of barren country we traversed before reaching his destination. . . . He produced a purse expecting to pay for his luck in getting a lift, and thanked us all with great courtesy on finding it was free. It was nice of our chauffeur to approve of our picking up wayfarers, for after all he was the one who had to talk to them.

Montenegro is beautiful, moving, in its grey sculptured grandeur. We longed to stay there for a little.—From "The Unambitious Journey," by the HON. THEODORA BENSON. (London: Chapman & Hall.)

Sea Gardens

FROM cleft and cranny of the granite shore
The slow, receding tide has whispering run
And lies content, with foam-green fingers o'er
The pebby spoils that it so lately won.
Now in the caverned rock and in the deep
Rock wells is found the lock-tide calm and clear,
And what the tide in running could not keep
In crystal depth and hollow chili appear.

Here are the flowers of the shadowed sea
Delicate pink and mauve and palest brown,
Here the slow snail, and walking stealthily,
The curving starfish, and the bristling crown
Of spiny sea urchins, and the sea-weed hair
Of some sirenous mermaid, cold and fair.

MILICENT LAUERNHEIMER

"These Trees Are in My Heart"

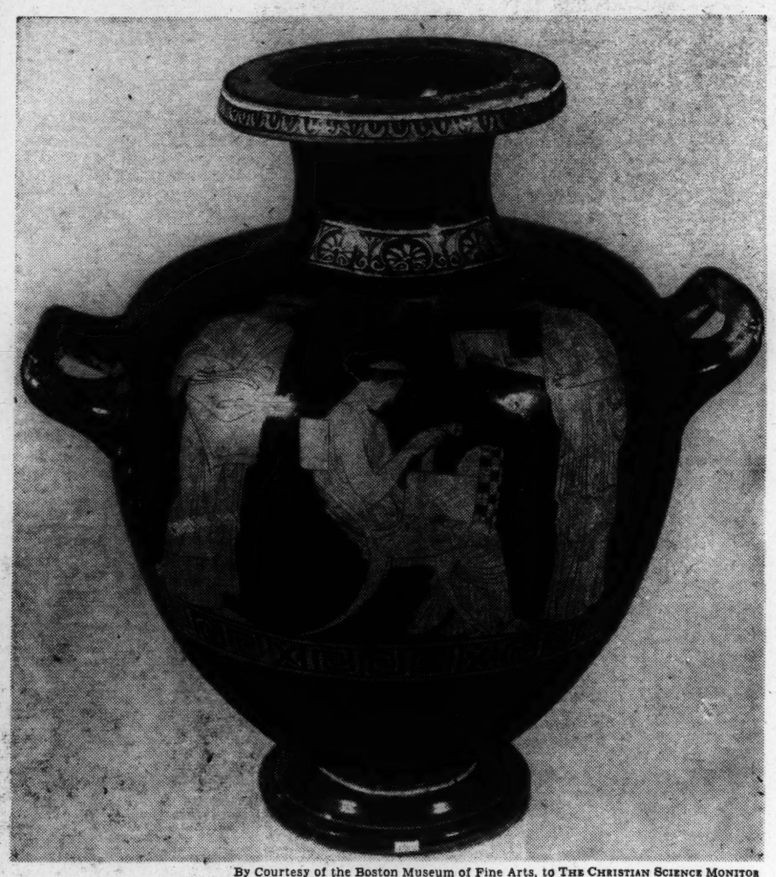
"THESE trees are in my heart," my mother said.
"The trees that go so straightly,
By two and two beside us?"
"Yes, marching," my mother said.

"Tall trees that up and out by wind are swept,
Then down and down for balance,
And back to grey cloud again?"
"Yes, swinging," my mother said.

"Low trees we hear at night before we sleep,
Their branches turning, turning,
Each leaf awake and stirring?"
"Yes, singing," my mother said.

"Old trees with trunks immense beyond our reach,
Harsh-wooled as giants' tunics;
With roots too deep for digging?"
"So safe, so strong," my mother said.

MARY GOULD OGILVIE



By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RED-FIGURED GREEK VASE

THE ancient Greeks developed pottery making first for daily needs and second for ornament. The shape, the size, the placing of the handles were adapted for practical function. No matter how handsome a vase might be, it must first serve its household or ritualistic purpose. The Greeks were as fastidious in achieving the appropriate proportions for their vases as they were for their sculpture and their architecture, and we know how well their rules have held and served through the centuries.

This vase in the Boston Museum is a *hydria* or water jar. It was shaped so that it would serve the purpose of carrying water from the spring. The Greeks were disposed to decorate these vases with pictures and ornamental borders. So little remains of any pictorial art of larger scale that we must depend, for the most part, for our knowledge of Hellenic picture-making upon these vase drawings. This *hydria* was made in an advanced period when the artists had gained facility in depicting the human form and in the disposition of drapery. We note in this "Domestic Scene" how the three women have been drawn in a symmetrical composition—one woman seated between two who are standing. The folds of the drapery emerge and melt away, conveying a sense of change and of movement. The Greek artist was capable of achieving vitality within a symmetrical scheme.

This is a black vase with red figures. The fine lines of contour are black, painted with a fine brush. The red-figured vases contrast with the light-colored, black-figured vases which preceded them. On these the lines of contour were incised. The borders are typical—decorated fret and cross and honeysuckle and egg motives.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Athens at Sunset

FROM the west portico of the Acropolis, the sea beyond Piraeus lies red and gold in the sunset. In that sunset the antient glory that was Greece seems symbolized. You feel, standing there on the stones that have known the footsteps of Plato and Pericles, Aristotle and Demosthenes, that for a passing instant the Golden Age has returned.

The mighty Parthenon, its southern side shattered by the seventeenth-century Venetian bomb from yonder Hill of the Muses, that ignited the Turkish powder stored within Minerva's sacred precincts, takes its olden form of splendid symmetry. The work of Ictinus and Callicrates is whole once more, the friezes and metopes of Phidias are restored to perfection, even the Elgin marbles are back again in their rightful place over the east portico. And the final rays of the sinking sun seem to rest tenderly upon the renewed gold-and-ivory of Phidias' colossal statue just within the Parthenon's west entrance.

And at such a time and hour, no far flight of fancy is required to extend your vision until it seems to encompass the rebirth of yet other glories. Yonder, close at hand within the Porch of the Caryatides facing the north side of the Parthenon, is the beautiful Erechtheion. For more than twenty-three centuries those Athenian maids of the Panathenaic Procession have stood there in their splendor of marble carved with an artistry no modern hand has ever matched.

Here below, at the base of the Acropolis on the southern side, is the Theatre of Herodes Atticus, the vast front wall almost intact still, the marble terraces which constituted gallery and balconies little changed. And a short distance eastward, across what was doubtless a park or group of gardens, are the remains of the mighty Theatre of Dionysus, where 20,000 people saw the immortal plays of Sophocles, Aeschylus, Euripides, and Aristophanes for the "first time on any stage." And yonder, only a few rods to the northwest, strangely alight for a moment in the last glimmers of day, are the bare rocks called Mars Hill. And as the shadows gather you seem almost to see the Apostle standing there amid a group of bearded, togaed Athenian savants, as he urges the Greeks to seek the Unknown God.

M. T. G.

ΠΑΡΗΓΟΡΙΑ ΕΙΣ ΤΗΝ ΛΥΠΗΝ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

"Ενας εἰς τοῦ ὁποίου τὴν ζωὴν εἶχεν ἔλθῃ μία μεγάλη καὶ λίαν προσφιλὴς εὐτυχία, ἀλλά, κατὰ τὸ φαινόμενον, μόνον διὰ νὰ χαθῇ, ἐζήτησε καὶ ηὗρε εἰς τὴν Χριστιανικὴν Ἐπιστήμην, ὅπως πολλοὶ ἄλλοι, τὴν ἀληθινὴν παρηγορίαν τῆς λύπης. Εἶδεν ὅτι αἱ ἐξαντλητικαὶ ἀπορίαι περὶ ἀθανασίας αἱ ὁποῖαι τοῦ ἐγεννήθησαν ὅταν ἡ καρδία κατεθλίβετο ἀπὸ τὴν αἴσθησιν τοῦ χωρισμοῦ, ἐλύθησαν, ὅπως ἐπανειλημμένως ἔχει συμβεῖ, μὲ κάποιαν ἐμπρακτον κατανόησιν τῆς Ἀγάπης ἡ ὁποία εἶναι ἄπειρος.

Μόνον ὅταν κανεὶς κυττάζῃ πέραν τοῦ προσκαίρου πρὸς τὸ αἰώνιον εὑρίσκει ὅτι ἡ αἰώνιος ἀλήθεια ἀναπτύσσεται, ἐφόσον ἡ σκέψις του ἀσχολεῖται ἐπὶ μᾶλλον καὶ μᾶλλον συνειδητῶς μὲ τὴν θείαν Ἀγάπην, τὴν πηγὴν πάσης πραγματικῆς ὑπάρξεως. Πρὸς θεραπείαν τοιούτων ἀκριβῶς θλίψεων καὶ ἄλλων συμφορῶν ἦλθεν εἰς τὸν κόσμον ὁ Χριστὸς Ἰησοῦς. Εἶπεν (Ἰωάννης 10:10), "ἐγὼ ἦλθον ἵνα ζωὴν ἔχωσι, καὶ περισσὸν ἔχωσιν." Χύνουσα εἰς τὰς διδασκαλίας του νέον φῶς, ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη ἀποκαλύπτει τὸν Θεὸν ὡς τὴν μόνην Ζωήν. Εἰς δὲ τὴν σελίδα 336 τοῦ "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μὲ Κλεῖδα τῶν Γραφῶν), ἡ Mary Baker Eddy λέγει καθαρὰ ὅτι "ὁ ἀθάνατος ἄνθρωπος δὲν εἶναι, καὶ οὐδέποτε ἦτο, ὑλικός, ἀλλὰ πάντοτε πνευματικὸς καί αἰώνιος."

Ἐν μέσῳ τοῦ ὅ,τι φαίνεται ἔρημος ὁλέθρου καὶ μονώσεως, ρέπει κανεὶς νὰ νομίζῃ ὅτι τὸ καλὸν εἶναι πρόσκαιρον, καὶ ὅτι δὲν μπορεῖ νὰ ὑπάρξῃ παρακίνησις διὰ περαιτέρω προσπάθειαν; Ἀνασκοπῶν ὅμως κανεὶς τὰ περασμένα του χρόνια, θὰ δυνηθῇ νὰ ἀνιχνεύσῃ τὰς ἐνεργείας τοῦ καλοῦ εἰς κάθε βῆμα πρὸς τὰ πρόσω, καὶ θὰ ἰδῇ ὅτι ἔχει κερδίσει πολλὰ εἰς τὴν πορείαν του πρὸς τὴν πραγματικότητα. Παραδείγματος χάριν, ἔχει ἀφήσει ὀπίσω τὰς ὀδύνας καὶ τὰς θλίψεις τῆς παιδικῆς ἡλικίας. Ἐπειδὴ οὐδέποτε ἦσαν πραγματικαί, ἐξηφανίσθησαν πρὸ τοῦ μονίμου καλοῦ τὸ ὁποῖον διαλύει ὅλας τὰς πλάνας. Καθ' ὅλα δὲ τὰ μεσολαβήσαντα ἔτη ὁ πόθος του διὰ τὸ καλὸν ἦτο ἐκεῖνος ὁ ὁποῖος τὸν προήγαγε πρὸς καλλίτερον τρόπον τοῦ σκέπτεσθαι, διὰ τοῦ ὁποίου καὶ μόνον ἡ θεία Ἀγάπη ἐκδηλώνεται σαφέστερα εἰς τὴν πεῖραν. Εἶναι, ἄρα, δυνατὸν ὁ πόθος τοῦ ἀνθρώπου δι' Ἀγάπην κατὰ τὴν ὥραν τῆς μεγαλυτέρας του δοκιμασίας νὰ ἱκανοποιηθῇ ὀλιγώτερον ἀπὸ ὅσον ἱκανοποιήθησαν αἱ ὀρθαὶ ἐπιθυμίαι τῶν πρώτων του ἐτῶν; Δὲν εἶναι βέβαιον ὅτι κατὰ τὴν βαθυτέραν ἀνάγκην θὰ ἀναπτυχθῇ ἀκόμη ὑψηλοτέρα πραγματοποίησις τῆς ἀπειρίας τῆς Ἀγάπης, τῆς ἀθανασίας τοῦ καλοῦ; Πολλοὶ εἶναι ἐκεῖνοι οἱ ὁποῖοι ἔχουν εὕρει οὕτω ἀληθινὴν παρηγορίαν μὲ τὸ νὰ ἐννοοῦν καὶ νὰ χρησιμοποιοῦν τὰς ἀληθείας τοῦ εἶναι ὅπως ἀποκαλύπτονται εἰς τὴν Χριστιανικὴν Ἐπιστήμην.

Δὲν ἠμποροῦμε νὰ περιγράψωμεν κατὰ ποῖον ἀκριβῶς τρόπον τοῦτο ἢ ἐκεῖνο τὸ πρόβλημα θὰ λυθῇ, ἀλλὰ ἠμποροῦμε πάντοτε νὰ ἔχωμεν ἐμπιστοσύνην εἰς τὸν ἄπειρον Νοῦν, τὴν μόνην δημιουργὸν νοημοσύνην καὶ δύναμιν, ὅτι θὰ ὁδηγῇ ὀρθῶς τὴν ὑψιπετῆ σκέψιν. Ἀναγνωρίζοντες τὸν Θεὸν ὡς τὴν μόνην Ζωήν, δυνάμεθα νὰ γνωρίζωμεν ὅτι οὐδέποτε στερούμεθα ἀπό τίποτε τὸ ὁποῖον κατοικεῖ εἰς τὸν Θεόν, ἀφοῦ ὁ πνευματικὸς ἄνθρωπος εἶναι ἀχώριστος ἀπὸ Αὐτόν. Πᾶν ὅ,τι ἀληθῶς ὑπάρχει ὑπῆρξε πάντοτε, ὡς ἐκδήλωσις τοῦ Θεοῦ, τῆς θείας Ἀρχῆς. Τὸ ὄνειρον τῆς ὑγιοῦς γεννήσεως καὶ τοῦ θανάτου, καὶ ὅλαι αἱ ὑλικαὶ καταστάσεις καὶ πεῖραι, εἶναι ἀνύπαρκτοι. Δὲν βλέπομεν ἀκόμη τὴν πλήρη ἀληθειαν αὐτῆς τῆς ἐκθέσεως, ἀλλὰ μὲ τὴν πεποίθησίν μας στηριζομένην ἐπὶ τοῦ θείως πραγματικοῦ, ἀσφαλῶς θὰ κατανοήσωμεν ἐπὶ μᾶλλον καὶ μᾶλλον καθαρὰ τὰ ἀμετάβλητα καὶ αἰωνίως παρόντα γεγονότα τοῦ εἶναι.

Κατὰ πολλοὺς τρόπους ἀποδεικνύομεν καθ' ἑκάστην τὰς ἀληθείας ταύτας τοῦ εἶναι. Μόνον ἀκολουθοῦντες τὴν ὁδὸν τῆς ἀδιακόπου ἀποδείξεως ἐξερχόμεθα ἀπὸ τὰς πεπερασμένας καὶ ὑλικὰς δοξασίας καὶ ἐννοοῦμεν καθαρώτερα καὶ ἐμπράκτως τὸ ἀληθὲς καὶ πραγματικόν. Ἡ πνευματικὴ νόησις, ἡ ἀποκτωμένη διὰ τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, διαπερνᾷ τὴν ὁμίχλην τῶν ἐσφαλμένων συλλήψεων, ὅπως ἡ αὐγὴ διασκορπίζει τὴν νύκτα. Κάθε ὡραῖο καὶ ἁγνὸ αἴσθημα τὸ ὁποῖον ἔχει ἔλθει εἰς τὴν ἀνθρωπίνην πεῖραν, τεκμαίρει ἓν τινι μέτρῳ τὴν παν-παρουσίαν τῆς θείας Ἀγάπης. Αἱ μαρμαρυγαὶ αὗται τοῦ πραγματικοῦ οὐδέποτε χάνονται. Διὰ τῆς γνώσεως τῆς ἀληθείας περὶ Θεοῦ καὶ ἀνθρώπου, ὡς ἀπείρου Ζωῆς καὶ τῆς ἀντανακλάσεώς της, τὸ ἀνθρώπινον αἴσθημα ὑψώνεται ὑψηλότερα εἰς τὸ φῶς μιᾶς διαρκεστέρας πνευματικῆς ἀγάπης.

Ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη βοηθεῖ τοὺς ὑπαδούς της νὰ ἐννοήσουν καλλίτερα τὸ γεγονὸς τῆς ἀθανάτου πνευματικῆς ταυτότητος, τὴν διαβεβαίωσιν ὅτι ὁ Θεὸς εἶναι τὸ Πᾶν· ὅτι τὸ πραγματικὸν εἶναι καλόν, ἀμετάβλητον, ἀθάνατον, καὶ ὅτι ἑπομένως πᾶσα ἁμαρτία, ἀσθένεια, καὶ λύπη εἶναι μὴ πραγματική. Ὁ Ψαλμῳδὸς ἀνεβόησε (Ψαλμοὶ 77:13), "τὶς Θεὸς μέγας ὡς ὁ Θεὸς ἡμῶν;" Ἀποκαλύπτουσα τὰ βαθέα γεγονότα τοῦ ἀπείρου θείου εἶναι, ἡ Mrs. Eddy διασαφηνίζει τὴν ἀξίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης εἰς τὴν πρακτικήν της ἐφαρμογὴν εἰς ὅλα τὰ ἀνθρώπινα προβλήματα. Ἀφοῦ διακηρύσσει εἰς τὸ "Christian Healing" (Χριστιανικὴ Θεραπεία σ. 10) "Ἡ Ἀλήθεια εἶναι τὸ πραγματικόν· ἡ πλάνη εἶναι τὸ μὴ πραγματικόν," προχωρεῖ διὰ νὰ εἴπῃ: "Θὰ ἀντιληφθῆτε τὴν σπουδαιότητα τῶν λόγων αὐτῶν, ὅταν ἡ λύπη φαίνεται νὰ ἔρχεται, ἐὰν κυττάξετε τὴν λαμπρὰν πλευράν· διότι ἡ λύπη διαρκεῖ μόνον μίαν νύκτα, καὶ ἡ χαρὰ ἔρχεται μὲ τὸ φῶς. Τότε ἡ λύπη σας θὰ εἶναι ἕνα ὄνειρον καὶ τὸ ξύπνημά σας ἡ πραγματικότης, αὐτὸς οὗτος ὁ θρίαμβος τῆς Ψυχῆς ἐπὶ τῆς αἰσθήσεως." Καὶ συνεχίζει μὲ τὴν πολὺ πρακτικὴν συμβουλήν, "Ἐὰν θέλῃς νὰ εἶσαι εὐτυχὴς, πρόβαλλε εἰς τὸν ἑαυτόν σου ἐπιχειρήματα ὑπὲρ τῆς εὐτυχίας· τάχθητι μὲ τὸ μέρος τὸ ὁποῖον θέλεις νὰ νικήσῃ, καὶ φρόντιζε νὰ μὴ ὁμιλῇς καὶ διὰ τὰ δύο μέρη, ἢ νὰ προβάλλῃς δυνατώτερα ἐπιχειρήματα ὑπὲρ τῆς λύπης παρὰ ὑπὲρ τῆς χαρᾶς."

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην φιλολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Solace for Sorrow

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE into whose life had come a great happiness, which had been dearly cherished, only, as it seemed, to be lost, sought and found in Christian Science, as many another has done, the true solace for sorrow. This one found that the searching questions concerning immortality which arose when the heart was oppressed with the sense of separation, were answered, as has been done over and over again, through some realization of the Love that is infinite.

Only in looking beyond the temporal to the eternal does one find the eternal truth unfolding, as one's thought dwells more and more consciously with divine Love, the source of all real being. It was for the healing of just such grief and all other woes that Christ Jesus came to the world. He said (John 10:10), "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly." Bringing to his teachings a new light, Christian Science reveals God as the only Life. And on page 336 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy makes it plain that "immortal man is not and never was material, but always spiritual and eternal."

In the midst of what seems a wilderness of loss and loneliness, one is apt to think that good is impermanent, and that there can be no further incentive to endeavor. If, however, one will look over his past years, he will be able to trace the workings of good in each advancing step, and see that much has been gained on the way toward reality. The sufferings and griefs of childhood, for instance, have been left behind. Never real, they disappeared before the enduring good which dissolves all illusions. And throughout the intervening years it has been one's yearning for good that has led one onward toward better thinking, through which alone divine Love is made more clearly manifest in experience. Can it be, then, that in the hour of greater trial one's longing for Love will be less satisfied than were the earlier right desires? Is it not certain that in the deeper need there will be unfolded yet loftier realization of Love's infinitude, the immortality of good? Many are those who have thus found true consolation in understanding and utilizing the truths of being as revealed in Christian Science.

We cannot outline just how this or that problem may be solved, but we can always trust the infinite Mind, the only creative intelligence and power, to guide aspiring thought aright. Recognizing God as the only Life, we can know that we are never deprived of aught that abides in God, since spiritual man is inseparable from Him. All that truly exists has always existed, as a manifestation of God, divine Principle. The dream of mortal birth and death, and all material conditions and experiences, are unreal. We do not as yet see the full truth of that statement, but with our confidence set on the divinely real, we shall certainly realize more and more clearly the unchanging and eternally present facts of being.

In many ways we are daily proving these truths of being. It is on the road of constant proving that we advance out of finite and material beliefs into clearer realization of the actual and real. Spiritual understanding, gained through Christian Science, is penetrating the mist of false concepts, even as dawn dispels the night. All beautiful and pure affection that has come into human experience, evidences in some measure the ever-presence of divine Love. These gleams of the real are never lost. Through our knowing the truth about God and man, as infinite Life and its reflection, human affection is lifted higher in the light of a more permanent spiritual love.

Christian Science is helping its adherents to understand better the fact of deathless spiritual identity, through the assurance that God is All; that the real is good, changeless, immortal, and that all sin, disease, and sorrow is therefore unreal. The Psalmist exclaimed (Psalms 77:13), "Who is so great a God as our God?" In revealing the profound facts of infinite divine being, Mrs. Eddy makes clear the value of Christian Science in its practical application to all human problems. After declaring in "Christian Healing" (p. 10), "Truth is the real; error is the unreal," she goes on to say: "You will gather the importance of this saying, when sorrow seems to come, if you will look on the bright side; for sorrow endureth but for the night, and joy cometh with the light. Then will your sorrow be a dream, and your waking the reality, even the triumph of Soul over sense." And she follows this with the very practical advice, "If you wish to be happy, argue with yourself on the side of happiness; take the side you wish to carry, and be careful not to talk on both sides, or to argue stronger for sorrow than for joy."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek)

The Net

THE leaves weave a net
For the wind
Under and over
The maple tree.

Yellow and red and pale as sun
They weave the threads
About the wind
Invisibly.

A swirl of light,
A drift of leaves,
Above, below . . .
The wind is free!

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

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A Rose

A ROSE
full blown is like
a butterfly, resting
briefly amid the leaves, wings spread
for flight.

MILDRED NICKERSON

The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Tahu Plays an Indian Game

Tahu, the Stony Indian boy, and his parents were visiting the Omaha Indians in Nebraska. The Omahas were camping out for two weeks. They had pitched their tents and tepees in a wide circle, so Tahu felt right at home, as that is the way the Stonys camp out. Besides, the Omahas used the Sign Language and Tahu knew that. There were a lot of Omaha boys and girls he could play with and the older Indians let the children take part in their grown-up games.

Tahu was specially fond of a tall, Omaha Indian, who wore his hair in two braids and generally wore a broad-brimmed hat. His name was Great Heart and Tahu thought that a very good name, as Great Heart was so kind. He let Tahu go with him when he made the rounds of the camp. Great Heart was one of four Indian policemen whose duties were to see that the camp was kept really clean, to announce the games and ceremonies and to prevent the Omahas from beating their drums all night. Great Heart explained to Tahu that the Omahas are so fond of music that they never like to stop, but Indians had to sleep, and so the orders were that the drums must be silent after midnight.

After the Feast

The noon-day hour was the beginning of a jolly time. Then the Omahas, grown-ups, children and all the camp dogs, went to what the Indians called "the Grove." There was a very tall flagstaff in the center. Then came room for dancing, and around that space were rows and rows of benches, upon which the Omahas sat and waited patiently while the midday feast was being prepared. Great Heart was usually Master of Ceremonies.

The best thing about the feast, Tahu thought, was that it was always followed by a Hand Game. Everybody could play. Tahu loved that Hand Game. First the Omahas were divided into two sides and there was a great, big drum made out of a washtub. Around this drum sat eight Omahas with long sticks. Each stick had a piece of cloth wound round the end of it and the Omahas beat the drum with those sticks and sang song after song as the game was being played.

Not far from the flagstaff there was a blanket on the ground. On that blanket sat two Omahas and in front of them were eight sticks; the Omahas called them wands. Tahu watched everything carefully, for he wanted to learn this Hand Game, so he could teach it to his little Stony friends.

He remembered one game very well. Great Heart gave an eagle feather to a man on one side. After that he took out of his pocket two elk horn stones and let two Omahas on the other side have those stones. That man with the feather had to guess in which hands those stones were hidden. Tahu knew it wasn't easy to guess correctly, for as the Omaha drummers drummed and sang, those two who had the stones moved their hands rapidly, changing the stones from hand to hand.

Tahu Gets the Feather

The man who was guessing watched those hands. When he held the feather straight up and down, the players opened the hands that were next each other, for the two players who held the stones must always sit side by side. If a stone was in one of those hands when it was opened, a wand was moved to the guessing man's side and he could guess again. When those eight wands were all moved to the guesser's side, it meant that his side had won the first point. Four points made a game and sometimes it took several hours to play one game.

When a point was won, the drummers carried the drum out into the open space and the women on the winning side formed a circle around them. As the men drummed and sang, the women side-stepped along, and they always let Tahu side-step with them. Tahu thought that was very kind of them.

At one of the games, Great Heart gave Tahu the feather after the first point was won. Tahu was very pleased to be the guesser. He thought he would never be able to tell where those stones were hidden, for the players were so skillful in shifting them. But he made a guess. He held the feather parallel to the ground and the two outside hands of the players opened—and there were the two stones. Two wands were moved to his side.

Then Tahu guessed again. This time he grasped the feather in his right hand, and the two right hands of the players opened, but there was only one stone, and only one wand could be moved to his side. He could keep right on guessing as long as any stone was discovered, but if both hands were empty, Tahu would be out. Next he held the feather in his left hand, and the left hand of the players showed up two stones. After two or three more guesses every single one of those eight wands was moved to Tahu's side.

How those Omahas cheered him, and the drummers took him right along with them when they went out into the center and played for the women to dance. Tahu was very much delighted with the Omahas and the Hand Game. He was sure he knew every single move of this Hand Game.

Tahu even knew one of the songs they sang. Great Heart had taught it to him. The tune was simple and the words were: "Little Pebble, where are you hiding?" Wouldn't he and his little Stony friends have some jolly Hand Games when he returned home!

TA-DE-WIN

Princess Elizabeth's New Hobby

While Princess Elizabeth was staying in Scotland with her parents this autumn she was frequently seen hunting about among the rocks near Balmoral. She was looking for precious stones and pebbles which she had been told might be found there to add to a collection she is making.

There are many valuable stones in Scotland which, when mounted, make lovely pieces of jewelry, and these interested the Princess very much. If other people can find them so can I, she thought, and kept her eyes open wherever she went for agates and other gems.

As soon as the Queen saw how keen the Princess was on her new hobby, she summoned a member of the Antiquarian Society of Scotland to the Castle to tell about the type of rocks in which the stones are to be found and the best districts to look for them. He found the Queen and the Princess ready listeners, and before he left he gave the Princess several specimens from his own valuable collection and presented the Queen with a beautiful pebble brooch set in silver. It is called a "Grannies Brooch" and is made from one of the old plaid jewels of Scotland. The Queen was delighted with the gift and immediately pinned it onto the dress she was wearing.

Gendreau

Indian Summer Brings a Quick Shower

Gobo, Buck and Bambi

Last summer we met three new friends — Buck, Gobo, and Bambi — three young deer who live on an island far away. When we went down into the meadow to see them we often picked sweet pink clover and white daisies and yellow buttercups for them. How eager they were for the crisp leaves and the pretty flowers. They must have tasted like ice cream and cake after the plain shrubs which grew in their meadow.

♪ ♪ ♪

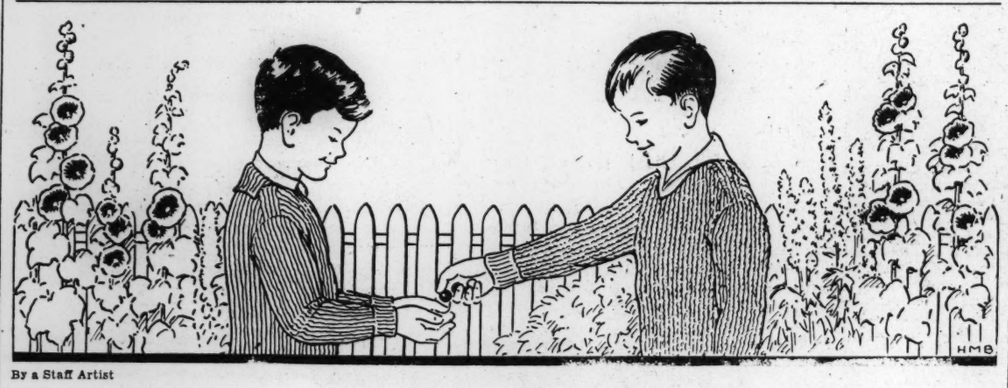
Bambi was the youngest of the deer, and very graceful. He was rather greedy, and so anxious for what we brought him that he sometimes stood on his hind legs when we held the clover high. Buck was more serious and the biggest of the three. He had beautiful horns, and was very proud of them. Gobo was shy, and liked to wander off into the woods, but when he heard us calling he would come running very lightly, looking at us with his great brown eyes. He became very friendly with us during the summer and sometimes put his fine, shiny black nose into our pockets looking for an extra leaf or for a bit of sweet cracker.

♪ ♪ ♪

In the summer Bambi, Gobo and Buck live inside a big fenced-in meadow, for they are very fond of fresh vegetables and if they were free to run about all over the countryside, all the juicy peas and yellow beans and green lettuce would disappear from the farmers' gardens. When the winter comes they are free to run the hills and wander through the woods, and their little white tails will stick up straight like flags as they go.

♪ ♪ ♪

But when they are called—when they hear their mistress calling, "Bambi, Gobo, Buck"—they will come lightly and swiftly from the deep forest, over the far-away hills. Straight to the kitchen door, and right into the kitchen itself they will crowd, like three hungry children, saying with their big eyes, "Here we are. It was fun in the snow and the forest, but we like it here by the fire with you. What have you today in the cookie jar?"



By a Staff Artist

The Song of a Bell

Jamie heard the bell early that morning. He was pulling weeds in mother's garden.

"Tink-tank! Tink-tank!" sang the bell. It came from far down the street. Jamie left his work and ran to the garden gate.

Sure enough it was his friend, the Helping-Man who could fix everything. Jamie could tell by his blue coat and the song of his bell. Jamie left the gate and ran to tell mother.

"Get your knife and the pail with a hole in it," Jamie called to mother. "Here comes the Helping-Man!"

Jamie was always glad to see the Helping-Man. He carried his little workshop in a box on his back. He smiled and whistled as he worked.

This morning Jamie was happier than ever to see the Helping-Man. For as he came nearer Jamie saw that he had a little boy with him.

"This is my boy, Billy. I have told him about you," said the Helping-Man as Jamie held the gate open for him. "How are you this fine morning?"

"I'm fine, too," laughed Jamie. "I'm pulling the weeds in mother's garden. When I am through she says that she has a surprise for me."

The Helping-Man's eyes smiled along with his lips.

"A surprise is always fun, isn't it?" he said as he looked at the pail and other things that mother brought to the door to be fixed. Jamie took Billy's hand and led him across the grass to the garden.

One row of mother's plants was all neat and clean. It made a tiny green line to the fence behind.

"I have two more rows to clean but we can talk while I work," Jamie said to Billy.

"Oh, no." Billy's smile was like his daddy's as he looked at Jamie. "We will talk while we work. I want to help."

Each boy took a row. They told each other many things as they moved along the rows. The summer wind blew on their cheeks. A robin splashed in the bird bath near by. Silver drops flew into the air from his wings.

The Helping-Man whistled. Even the little bell on his box tinkled now and then as he worked.

By the time mother's knife and the pail were fixed, the garden work was all done, too. Jamie and Billy stood up to look at it.

"It looks like a piece of brown cloth with green lines on it," said Billy. Jamie laughed and ran to tell mother.

But mother was already coming out of the door. She was bringing a plate of warm cookies. She passed them to the Helping-Man and to Billy and Jamie.

Then she told Jamie to hold his hands.

"This is the surprise," she smiled.

Mother dropped something cold and hard into the cup Jamie made with his hands.

"Marbles!" cried Jamie, grinning happily.

Yes, there they lay in his hands—eight of them, two red, two green, two yellow, two blue. They were very pretty.

When Jamie looked up to thank mother he saw Billy. There were little lights in Billy's eyes as he looked at Jamie's marbles. They gave Jamie an idea. He looked at the marbles, then up at mother. Something in her eyes seemed to say, "Yes."

Jamie stepped over to Billy.

"Hold your hands," Jamie said to Billy just as mother had said to him. Billy made a cup of his hands.

Drop, drop, drop, drop went four little marbles into the cup, one red, one green, one yellow, one blue. A happy light came into Billy's eyes as he watched them.

"They are for you," said Jamie. "You worked with me, now I want you to play with me. Could he stay while you go up the street, Mr. Helping-Man?"

Mr. Helping-Man nodded as he started for the gate.

"Tink-tank! Tink-tank!" The sound of the little bell was happier than ever, it seemed to Jamie, as it went up the street.

[These stories, which we can all read for ourselves—even if we have not gone beyond the third grade—are published on this page on the first and third Mondays each month.]

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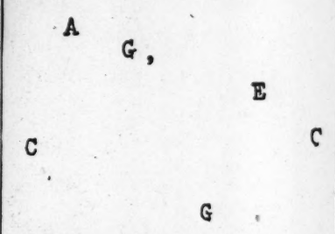
Many Melodies Out of One

By Nicolas Slonimsky

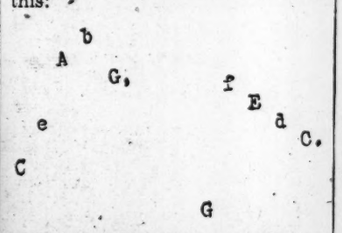
When a composer composes he does not have to invent more and more new melodies all the time. Out of one melody several new melodies can be made by the rules of Musical Arithmetic:

Musical Addition
Musical Subtraction
Musical Multiplication
Musical Division

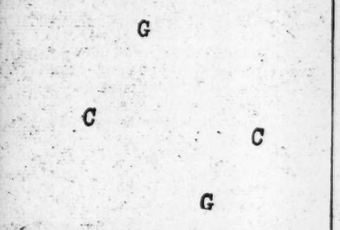
Suppose you have composed this tune:



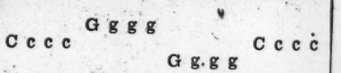
To this melody you can add little notes between the melody notes, like this:



Musical Subtraction is less interesting than Musical Addition, but we can take out two notes and still have some melody left, like this:



Musical Multiplication is easy. Just repeat every note of the melody two, three, or four times, like this:



Musical Division is the opposite of Musical Multiplication, just as in arithmetic, so if we take out four C's and G's and divide them in four, we will get single notes back again.

There are so many ways of adding notes to the melody that there is no end of new tunes we can make out of one tune. These new tunes are called Variations.

Composing Variations

Handel wrote a set of Variations which was called the Harmonious Blacksmith, because the sounds remind us of the bell-like strokes of the hammer on the anvil. The Theme is written in slow eighth notes. In the first Variation, there are notes added between the notes of the melody, so that there are twice as many notes as before, and they have to be written as sixteenth notes.

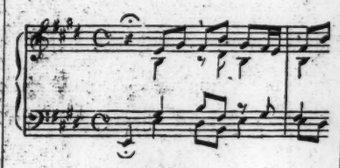
In another Variation there are three notes instead of two, so they are written in triplets. And in still another Variation there are eight notes, so they are written in thirty-seconds.

The remarkable thing about Variations is that you don't have to change your harmony when you multiply the melody. All these grace notes, and passing notes, come naturally in agreement with the chords of the harmony. Of course, you can change your chords, too, or play your melody in minor instead of major, or major instead of minor. You can change time-signature, or play the melody in the left hand and the accompaniment in the right hand (that is called Double Counterpoint), or you can play the melody upside-down, or backwards.

An English composer wrote a set of Variations, which he called "Enigma," that is, a puzzle. Each Variation was supposed to give a musical picture of one of his friends,

The Blacksmith Works on Two Anvils —Two Melody Notes for Each Chord

and as his friends were so different from one another, he wrote his Variations so unlike the first theme that it is impossible to recognize it in the disguise. So many notes are added and so many changed that the notes of the melody are quite lost in the crowd. You would not recognize even your best friend if he grew a beard, put on an Oriental hat, dressed up in fancy clothes, and wore high heels.

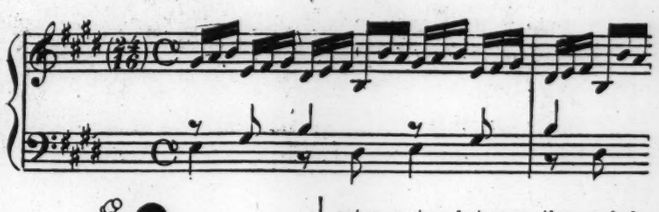


The Harmonious Blacksmith Uses a Single Anvil in he Theme of Handel's Variations—One Melody Note for Each Chord

The Dominant Helps

Variations are used in all forms of composition, Sonatas and Fugues, Dances and Songs. Often Variations are so slight that we hardly notice the change from the original melody. Sometimes, the notes are not changed at all, but only the time is changed, a dot added to every other note, or something like that.

Variations are very easy to compose. The best way to start is by using Musical Addition, writing in extra notes between the melody notes. If these notes do not sound well, add the Dominant of the key in which the Theme is written.



The Harmonious Blacksmith Now Has Three Anvils, Because There Are Three Notes for Each Chord

And don't forget that you have a choice of two Dominants, a fifth above the Tonic, or a fourth below. If you want to add two notes to each melody note, then repeat the Dominant, as Beethoven did in the slow movement of his Sonata Pathétique. If you want to add three notes to every melody note, take the Dominant above, the Dominant below, and again the Dominant above. It always works, and the melody appears as new and brilliant as morning grass with the sun's rays playing on the little drops of dew.

The Harmonious Blacksmith Runs a Whole Scale Down, From Dominant to Dominant—Eight Notes to Each Chord—So He Has to Have Eight Anvils

[This is the twenty-second of twenty-four articles on music which are appearing on this page on the first Monday each month.]

A Charade

My first you'll find in any store;
Clerks often stand behind it.
My second you can see right through;
In windows you can find it.
You'll find my whole upon a bed.
It covers it from foot to head.

[The answer will be published on this page next week]

Business and Industry

Downtrend in Steel Production Less Precipitate Past Week

Commerce and Finance

Utilities Start Campaign Against 'Punitive' Laws

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—With the new session of Congress just two weeks off, the utility industry has opened its campaign against contemplated New Deal legislation to multiply the TVA by seven and bring the entire country within the scope of similar regional resources planning agencies.

In the first of a series of coming attacks the Committee for Utility Executives blamed new deal "punitive" treatment of the industry for its financial difficulties and its lag in new construction and held forth the prospect of a gigantic $3,600,000,000 construction program if, by implication, President Roosevelt will take a turn to the right and revive business confidence by eschewing further steps in the direction of public ownership.

The construction program estimate is based on a deficit of $2,600,000,000 which is alleged to have accumulated over the past five-year period due to the unfriendly attitude of the Administration, plus normal construction needs for the coming year of another billion dollars, "provided present obstacles were removed."

Untapped Reservoir of Jobs

The industry will start at once on both the deferred and normal new construction projects, it is promised, thereby opening up "a vast untapped reservoir of jobs outrivaling the programs of WPA and PWA."

The implied inducement here of a vast contribution to recovery and employment from private sources if the New Deal will adopt a more friendly attitude toward private enterprise and abandon some of its legislative intentions represents the approach which all industry is intending to make to the Administration during the coming months.

Throughout business circles generally there is going on now a casting up of the inducements which can be offered similar to this $3,600,000,000 inducement of the utilities. If only the President will give them some encouragement, they suggest, will promise revised taxes, a curb on "competition with private initiative," and assurances as to new social charges on industry in the way of expensive wage and hours legislation. In return they offer tempting prospects of new security issues, millions of new jobs and new money which will start recovery on the upgrade again.

Cite Drop in New Issues

A report of the Securities and Exchange Commission on new securities registration is cited as backing up the attitude of industry. The report shows a steady decline in the amount of new registrations, from $1,490,800,000 in the first quarter of 1936 to $725,600,000 for the third quarter ending Sept. 30. This, according to the business leaders, is the result of continued emphasis by the President on new social legislation plans. It will be reversed and the amount of new securities will boom upward if only he will reassure business, they promise.

The utility attack, issued in the form of a press memorandum from the Committee of Utility Executives, referred to reports that the Federal Reserve Board has undertaken a study of the causes of the lag of construction in the electric utility industry.

"It has long been apparent," the memorandum continues, "that the construction lethargy of the utilities has proved a drag on recovery, especially in the durable goods industry. It is at least an important factor in the present industrial retreat from prosperity.

"Our own research sources, Edison Electric Institute and official statistics eloquently confirm these findings.

Capital Frightened

"An electric utility construction deficit of $2,600,000,000 has accumulated in the past five years, these statistics show. In addition next year's normal construction would justify expenditure of at least one billion dollars—provided present obstacles were removed.

"Thus a vast untapped reservoir of jobs outrivaling the programs of PWA and WPA awaits release. It is a privately financed recovery measure that will cost the taxpayers nothing and add billions to the taxable wealth of the nation.

"Stemming from a fixed punitive policy toward the industry, a series of administration measures have so frightened capital that it has proved impossible to finance most of the needed construction. While money rates have been low, the preponderance of the industry is unable to extricate itself, by refinancing, from the burden of pre-depression interest rates—at a continual loss of hundreds of millions to consumers and common stockholders. All-important "equity money," for common stock, the necessary protective "cushion" to bonds and preferred stocks, has been frightened from the utility fields."

Great Northern Dividend First Paid Since 1932

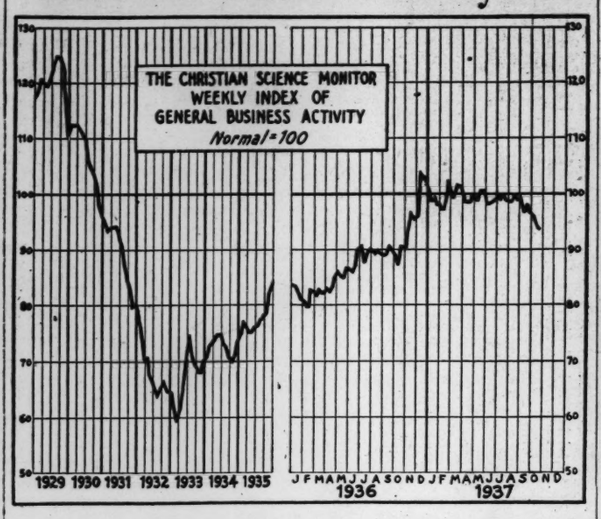
NEW YORK (AP)—With the announcement that net earnings for the year would be substantially improved, directors of Great Northern Railway Co., declared a dividend of $2 a share on preferred stock.

This was the first payment on the preferred, the only class of stock outstanding, since $1 was paid on February 1, 1932. The dividend is payable Dec. 20 to holders of record Dec. 1.

W. P. Kenney, president, estimated net earnings for 1937 at $12,000,000, after charges and taxes, equal to $4.84 a capital share. Last year the company had a net income of $9,903,986, or $3.98 a share.

He declared that a dividend on the Chicago Burlington & Quincy Railroad, jointly controlled by Great Northern and Northern Pacific, would be discussed. He intimated the dividend would be smaller than last year, when $4 was paid.

Monitor Index of Business Records Further Weekly Loss



The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity recorded a further small decline over the week ended Oct. 23, lowering the index to a new low level for the year. On Oct. 23, the index registered 93.8 (prel.), as compared with 94.0 on Oct. 16 and 90.6 on Oct. 24, 1936.

Declines in the electric power production and miscellaneous carloadings series were partially offset by a fairly substantial increase in bank debits outside New York City.

Production of electricity pushed through the upper level of recent weeks to the highest point since the week ended Sept. 4. The gain in the week's output, however, was not sufficient to meet the increases allowed for seasonal gain and long-term trend, and the adjusted index dropped to a figure only 0.1 point above the low for the year recorded for the week ended April 3 (and the week ended Feb. 6, which registered the same level, 98.4).

Miscellaneous freight carloadings dropped off sharply in the week, excess of the expected seasonal decline and the adjusted index was lowered slightly to another new low for the year.

Bank debits, on the other hand, recorded a large increase, recovering from the low level recorded for the previous week. While the tendency in recent weeks has been toward a moderately lower level, the movement since early summer has been irregularly sidewise.

Automobile output eased last week to 90,155 units compared with production of 91,905 in the preceding week. Continuation of output at the present level was indicated, pending a test of the market for new models. The Ford company, however, has not yet reached volume production of its new models.

A further drop in steel ingot production last week carried the rate to about 51 per cent of capacity. In six successive weeks the rate dropped nearly 30 points, one of the most drastic declines ever recorded in the industry within such a short period of time.

New steel business is looked for from the automobile industry but as yet producers have been buying cautiously. Railroad buying has not appeared and is not expected until the roads have been granted further relief.

Retail trade reports were less favorable last week than they had been previously. While gains up to 15 per cent over a year ago were reported for some districts, other important sections reported sales at or below last year's level.

Wholesale commodity prices declined moderately for the fourth successive week.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Oct. 23,* 1937	Oct. 16, 1937	Oct. 24, 1936
Combined index	93.8	94.0	90.6
Bk debits outside NYC	91.6	89.1	87.2
Elec power prod	98.5	98.9	88.9
Misc carloadings	86.8	88.8	95.6

*Preliminary.

World Wheat Export Surplus Is Put At 132,100,000 Bushels

ROME (AP)—A world wheat export surplus of 3,600,000 metric tons (about 132,100,000 bushels) from the 1937 crop was forecast by the Institute of Agriculture.

This estimate did not include the Russian and Chinese crops. The Russian is said to be large; the Chinese poor.

Added to the estimated export surplus are 2,900,000 metric tons remaining from previous surpluses.

Probable requirements of importing countries, the institute said, would be 14,500,000 metric tons. The quantity available for export from exporting countries from the 1937 crops was put at 18,100,000 tons, leaving a 3,600,000-ton surplus.

World production exclusive of Russia and China was estimated to be 9 per cent higher than in 1936, due chiefly to increased production in the United States.

(A metric ton, 2204 pounds, amounts to 36.7 bushels of wheat.)

Chicago Business Holds During Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Outside of a slightly upward demand for women's winter clothing and coats, there was little change in Chicago trade last week, according to the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Buyers still appear to be prone to delay commitments until the present uncertainties on the economic horizon have been cleared.

Wholesalers report a wide interest in holiday wares, but comparatively few actual orders. The general feeling appears to be that Christmas buying will be the equal of last year's, but the rush to fill shelves in anticipation has not yet started.

Retailers are paying most for the slump in the stock market. Buyers are far fewer than at this period a year ago. One gauge that is being closely watched is public reaction to the impending automobile shows.

Pacific Lighting Corp.

SAN FRANCISCO—Net income of Pacific Lighting Corp. and subsidiaries for the 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1937, was equivalent to $4.50 a share on the outstanding common stock, after all charges, including estimated provision for Federal income and undistributed earnings taxes, according to the consolidated earnings report. This compares with $4.01 a share for the corresponding period ended Sept. 30, 1936.

Steel Operations Drop 2 Points To 51 P.C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Downward movement of the steel production rate last week was markedly less precipitate than in the previous period, says the magazine Steel, indicating approach to the low point of the decline. Adjustment of production to demand appears to have been achieved in great measure.

The national rate last week was 51 per cent of capacity, a drop of 2 points from the preceding week. Pittsburgh declined 8 points to 41 per cent, Chicago 2 points to 44, Eastern Pennsylvania 4 points to 43, Youngstown 1 point to 54, Wheeling 8 points to 62, Cleveland 6 points to 59, Buffalo 7 points to 51, New England 40 points to 25, and Detroit 5 points to 90.

Cincinnati advanced its rate 4 points to 70 per cent and St. Louis and Birmingham were unchanged at 64 and 51.6 per cent, respectively.

Balanced Level

"Conditions in the steel market appear to have reached a fairly balanced level, consumers buying only to fill in their stocks as current needs dictate, meanwhile operating largely from inventory," says Steel.

"Some hopeful factors appear, as resumption of buying for agricultural implement needs is expected as stocktaking season for that industry ends, and automobile builders' needs should become larger when new models are out and fall selling starts.

"All indications seem to point to a quiet period over fourth quarter, with production keyed closely to consumption and volume of business depending on the situation in general business and the degree of confidence felt in the future.

"It is too early to expect response by railroads to the higher rates granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission and efforts to obtain a further increase may have some dampening effect on buying from that source.

Decline Not An Index

"It is apparent that the rapid fall in steelworks operations is not an index of current or future consumption of steel. Large inventories remaining from the heavy buying of first half, certainty of no price increase and general unsettlement of the business outlook conspired to cause consumers to rely on their steel stocks and delay further buying. Steel has been going into consumption at a much better rate than shipments of recent weeks would indicate.

"Deepest cuts in production have been made by mills whose output is largely in heavier steel, structurals, rails, plates and similar products, while those with large capacity for sheets, strip and light steel are in better position and are able to continue at a higher rate. This division is caused by absence of railroad buying and restricted demand for building purposes on the one hand and more active business in automobiles and consumer goods, such as refrigerators, air conditioning and radios, on the other."

Wholesale Houses Increase Trade 7 P.C.

By the Associated Press

Washington

Thirteen hundred wholesale establishments increased their trade 7 per cent during September over the similar month last year, Secretary of Commerce Roper announces.

Reports from 10,000 retail merchants showed their trade climbed 5 per cent in September.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market recovered its breath last week and resumed the rally from the deep chasm of panic prices on October 19. By the end of last week the industrials had recovered about one third of their maximum break, the Dow-Jones index being back at 140 from an October 19 low of 115 and an August high of 190.

The rally began Monday morning apparently on short covering. When Chrysler reached 60, bids came in for 8000 shares, which specialists could not supply except at sharp increases. They consulted the governors of the Exchange and while discussion was going on more bids came in. It took 48 minutes to make a price, which was 64¼. This incident scared shorts and they covered at higher prices all along the list.

In the middle of the week another bullish influence drove up prices, the more or less surprise reduction of initial margin requirements by the Federal Reserve Board from the former 55 per cent down to 40 per cent of market price. Though this does not go into effect until today it carried the implication that Washington would like to help stock prices, and it was followed by further stock price markups.

More "Bullish" Factors

These bullish influences were reinforced by a number of earnings statements and dividend actions of leading corporations, all capable of a favorable interpretation. U. S. Steel announced third-quarter earnings of $2.79, about in line with general expectations but better than this column had expected, and the corporation declared a $1 dividend, the first since March, 1930. Opinion had been about equally divided as to whether the corporation would pay anything or not. It has been, until the last year or two, one of our most inefficient steel companies and its operating rate is usually below that of the general industry. Then on Thursday Bethlehem, "Little Steel," reported $2.31 for the third quarter against only 85 cents in the same quarter of last year and declared a dividend of $1.50 on the stock. During the week Chrysler and General Motors also reported for the third quarter. The two big steel companies and the two big motor companies thus gave results as follows:

	Third Quarter 1937 Earnings	1936	Div. Dec.
U. S. Steel	2.79	.84	$1.00
Bethlehem	2.31	.85	1.50
General Motors	.99	.75	—
Chrysler	2.98	2.87	3.00

Another probable bullish influence was the action of the market itself. It broke through its downward trend line on the top side. A host of people nowadays follow charts, whether Dow-Jones or otherwise, and buy when the market breaks through a trend. Take a pencil to the tops of the recent bear market and the indices have violated these tops. Therefore these people buy.

Conservatives Still "Bearish"

It can safely be said, however, that the weight of conservative opinion is still bearish. It discounts the bullish influences of the week as follows: (1) Short covering may have exhausted itself. (2) Decrease in initial margin requirements affects only a small amount of buying, since the market is largely on a cash basis. Moreover the margin on short selling which went with the lowered margin on purchases is a sign of weakness in Reserve Board reasoning which will appear some time as an unexpected weakness in the market. (3) All hopes to the contrary, the Administration is not going to change its spots. It is still for reform, "creeping collectivism," as Mr. Hoover calls it, succor to the submerged third, and all the other political clichés, and against business. As for favorable third quarter earnings statements, say the bears, that is history, and "just wait till fourth quarter earnings statements appear in January."

The bearish theory is that, as to the fourth quarter, business will continue to decline, the trend having been already established. Steel operations, having already registered one of the most precipitous declines on record, are now at 51 per cent, with both makers and consumers still well supplied with inventory. Automobile sales are expected to be disappointing from here on. Scrap steel tumbled again at the end of the week—a bad sign. The commodity indices again declined last week.

A big increase in the cotton crop estimate is expected next week. Business decline is a vicious spiral, self-perpetuating, like the uptrend, and cumulative. Easy money policies are no help because money is already unprecedentedly easy.

Political Outlook Uncertain

As for the political outlook, the bearish view is as follows: The Government having ceased to provide the basis for credit expansion, by getting back on a cash-balanced-budget basis, expansion from here depends on business confidence. Business confidence depends on business getting a more friendly deal from Washington. Washington at present is constitutionally averse to giving business a break. So why buy stocks, say the bears.

Bulls make the following argument: Raw material prices are still declining, while finished products are still advancing. The manufacturer is in between. His margin must be widening—having narrowed in recent months. Therefore despite the payroll taxes and the income taxes and the undivided profits taxes and the capital gains taxes and all the other timber felled in his road he may still make out better next year than this.

Yes, say the bears, but that takes time to evolve from a hope to a fact. Meantime the political prospects for the country are very uncertain, and periods of political uncertainty are periods of falling stock prices. Marketwise, 50 per cent for Mr. Roosevelt and 50 per cent against him is bad; 80 per cent for him, or 80 per cent against him, would mean certainty and a green light for business.

Short Sales Heavy

The Stock Exchange inquiry into stock selling has already produced some interesting figures. Trades in five leading stocks were studied. Twenty-two per cent of the sales in September (bear market) were for short account—30 per cent in U. S. Steel, 33 per cent in Telephone. That they were soon covered is shown by the small total (less than 1,000,000 shares) in the figures published monthly by the exchange on the outstanding short interest. But of these sales a surprisingly large proportion were "against the box."

The sole corporate bond offering of the week, North Boston Lighting 3½s, $13,000,000, went out the window. It was well timed. Nevertheless, there is no expectation of an early revival in corporate bond offerings.

In the foreign exchange market the movement of gold to these shores has come to an end except for Japanese gold. M. Bonnet has been telling the Chambre des Deputies that gold will soon leave the United States for French shores. Be that as it may the trend of the first half of 1937 has been turned, if not reversed.

Some hoarding is reported in London. Gold shares on the New York Stock Exchange are doing exceptionally well. Major Angas recently advised the Federal Reserve Board to raise the price of gold five cents. The stage is set for gold to make its usual perverse move, away from where it is needed, to where it is less needed or not at all.

China Cotton Crop 4,000,000 Bales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — China's 1937 cotton crop is not expected to exceed 4,000,000 bales, compared with earlier estimates of 4,200,000 bales of 500 pounds, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. A crop of 4,000,000, however, would be an all-time record for China.

Heavy rains in both North China and the Yangtze Valley have caused some damage to the crop, and military activities in the Shanghai area and in North China have interrupted harvesting. Many cotton fields have been entirely destroyed, and movement to market has been seriously retarded as a result of military operations.

Plantings are reported to have been increased from 10 to 15 per cent this season, the increase being mainly in North China. The crop last year reached a record of 3,700,000 bales.

Because of the interference with the normal movement of the crop to milling centers, dealers at interior points are now buying for local storage at low prices. It is reported, however, that the Central Government is preparing to establish a government-controlled holding organization to buy cotton from producers at fixed prices. Such purchases would be stored at interior points until conditions return to normal.

R. R. Young & Co. Retires From N. Y. Stock Exchange

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (AP)—Robert R. Young & Co. announced it would retire from membership in the New York Stock Exchange.

Robert R. Young, senior partner, with Allan P. Kirby and Frank F. Kolbe, last spring purchased the controlling interest in Alleghany Corp., top holding company of the former Van Sweringen rail system. Since that time he has devoted most of his time to the affairs of the company and rail empire.

Revere Copper & Brass

NEW YORK (AP)—Revere Copper & Brass and wholly owned subsidiaries, reported net profit of $104,403 for the quarter ended Sept. 30, equal to .88 cents a share on combined 94,115 shares of 5¼ preferred and 24,587 shares of 7 per cent preferred. This compares with $680,526 or 55 cents a share on the common in the September quarter a year ago.

Steel Pay Rolls Cut as Production Is Sharply Reduced

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Curtailment of steel production in the Pittsburgh district has made itself felt in the pay envelopes. While the proportion of workers laid off as a result of a production drop in the past few months from 90 per cent of capacity to less than 50 per cent is relatively small, many others have seen their work week reduced from 40 to 24 hours.

Highly skilled workers are still in demand but the need for common laborers has fallen off, a survey of the district's mills disclosed.

In this connection the Committee for Industrial Organization, through its S. W. O. C., is experiencing a considerable increase in its duties as a result of its contract with more than 400 steel firms.

One steel producer, with a normal pay roll of 20,000 workers, reported laying off more than 2000 of them within the past two weeks.

The S. W. O. C. contract provides for recognition of seniority rights in discharge of workers because of force reductions, but provides also that the operators may take into consideration first such things as ability and the size of the families of the employees.

The slow down in production has in no way affected the vast expansion program of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, a spokesman for the corporation said.

Carnegie-Illinois is building a $60,000,000 plant 20 miles south of Pittsburgh.

The survey disclosed that the trade generally appeared optimistic about an upturn before January 1.

National Steel Has Profit Gain Over '36

PITTSBURGH (AP)—The National Steel Corporation reports a net income for the third quarter of the year of $5,227,071, after all charges except provision for federal surtax on undistributed profits. This is equal to $2.41 a share on 2,167,777 outstanding shares of capital stock.

The earnings for the period ending Sept. 30 compare with $3,359,704 for the corresponding quarter in 1936.

Net profits for the first nine months of this year were $16,935,967, equal to $7.81 a share and practically double the $8,542,419 reported for the same period a year ago.

FTC Recommends Tightening Of Anti-Trust Laws

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Recommendations for tightening of the anti-trust laws, in line with the demands of President Roosevelt for more drastic restrictions on monopolistic practices, have been renewed by the Federal Trade Commission in its annual report.

The report, issued just two weeks before the special session of Congress, urges amendment of Section 7 of the Clayton act, with the statement that "while this section now declares unlawful the acquisition by one corporation of the capital stock of a competing corporation where certain monopolistic tendencies and conditions may result, it does not purport to declare unlawful the acquisition of physical assets where similar tendencies and conditions may result."

"This unforbidden method of accomplishing these similar results," the report states, "has been increasingly employed by corporations engaged in interstate commerce, thereby evading said Section 7."

Proceeding, the commission says that it "renews its recommendation that the acquisition of assets be declared unlawful under the same circumstances that the acquisition of stock is already so declared."

Deceptive Acts a Target

The commission also recommends that Section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act be amended to declare unlawful not only "unfair methods of competition" but also "unfair or deceptive acts and practices."

"The reason for the recommended amendment," it declares, "is that there are some unfair or deceptive commercial practices which primarily injure the public rather than competitors, and in such cases it is difficult to show the latter type of injury, which the courts have held necessary under the present law."

The commission reported that it issued 84 per cent more orders to cease and desist in the fiscal year ended June 30 than in the previous fiscal year.

While the commission since the end of the fiscal year has lost some of its regulatory powers over price-fixing because of the enactment of the Miller-Tydings bill, its powers were considerably enhanced during the fiscal year under review by enactment of the Robinson-Patman act, which gave it new powers over price discrimination. This act was in effect for almost the entire fiscal year.

Investigates Advertising

In its work of preventing false and misleading advertising, the commission or its representatives examined 400,000 advertisements broadcast by radio and about 140,000 appearing in publications. Of the total examined 3700 appeared to be false or misleading to a degree warranting corrective action, according to the report.

In all, the commission reported 2100 investigations of all types of cases and issuance of 294 formal complaints, 10 of which charged associations or groups with violations of the Federal Trade Commission Act through price-fixing and other unlawful agreements. It issued 296 orders to cease and desist, compared to 161 in the preceding year.

The commission reports that it completed during the year five investigations ordered by Congress or the President and that a sixth was pending at the end of the year, this being an inquiry ordered by Congress into farm implements and farm machinery.

Board Chairman

© Bachrach

Harold B. Thomas

New York Man Elected to Guide Policies of Association of National Advertisers

Business Urged To Show It Can Govern Itself

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOT SPRINGS, Va.—American business was urged to utilize the fair trade practice laws in such a way as to demonstrate that it has the "ability, the intelligence and the courage" to govern itself, in an operate in the public interest, Senator John E. Miller of Arkansas, co-author of the Miller-Tydings Act, at the final session of the Association of National Advertisers annual convention here Saturday.

Unless business displays this willingness to control abuses, and operate in the public interest, Senator Miller declared, the fair trade laws would be repealed.

Self-Government Preferable

A trend exists today, he said, to "take government out of Washington and put it back in the laps of the people." But Senator Miller made it clear that in his opinion, such a relaxation of government pressure on business would be possible only if self-government were better organized to take its place.

Referring to the Robinson-Patman Act, he said:

"The mere fact that you won a victory is no sign to let up, but unless you demonstrate that you have the ability, the intelligence and the courage to govern yourselves, then you may rest assured that some one else will govern. People lose the power to govern and a business loses the power to regulate itself by failing to exercise that power."

Senator Miller continued:

"The future of America is bound up in the welfare of the small man in business, on the farm and in industry. Against the threat of all the alien 'isms' that so beset the world, only the small independent business man, the farmer and the laborer stand as a defense and a bulwark to preserve the American system and tradition.

'Small Man' Important

"Concentration of ownership of industry in a few hands may presently increase efficiency, but this concentration will lead to lower working hours, serious and disturbing labor strife and the decay and death of democracy of opportunity."

At a business session the following officers were elected:

Harold Thomas, Centaur Company, New York, chairman of the board. A. O. Buckingham, Cluett Peabody & C., New York; D. P. Smelser, Procter & Gamble Co., Cincinnati, and Kenneth Laird, Weco Products Company, Chicago, vice-chairmen.

Paul B. West, New York, president, and Allan T. Preyer, Vick Chemical Company, New York, treasurer.

Newly elected directors: J. W. Dineen, General Motors Corporation, Detroit; W. A. Hart, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.; L. Nejelski, Swift & Co., Chicago; H. W. Roden, Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, N. J., and A. E. Tatham, Bauer & Black, Chicago.

Current Slump Is Analyzed by Bank As 'Intermediate'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The current business recession, from precedent, is indicative strongly of an intermediate character, says the National City Bank in its monthly letter.

In due course the slackening in trade will run itself out, the bank believes, and declares that a leveling-out, at least, is perhaps nearer than the markets now appear to indicate.

The bank cites, in discussing the causes of the slump, the rapidity of the upward movement of last winter which resulted in the building up of inventories, the tendency of costs and prices to get out of adjustment in a rapid forward movement, the decline in profit margins and the cessation of government credit expansion and creation of purchasing power.

No Demoralization

"There is no evidence," says the letter, "that business sentiment is demoralized, that business men are conducting their affairs with less energy and application or that any significant number fear a return to 1932 conditions. On the contrary, the most common sentiment is that the stock market, perhaps for technical reasons within itself, has overdone its decline and has spread an unjustified pessimism. The reaction of most business men has been to shorten up inventories and wait until the situaiton is clearer. In due course the abstention from buying will correct the inventory situation, and the correction has started at a rapid pace, both in the markets and in industrial production.

"Reductions in costs are needed, especially in building, and the decline in construction has already put pressure on building costs.

Overstocking Is a Factor

"If the recession is due chiefly to overstocking and special instances where costs and prices are out of line, it will be of an intermediate character, and precedents suggest strongly that it is of that type. There is no great body of debt that will be liquidated, no credit stringency and no overexpansion of fixed investments.

"Real estate is already deflated and agriculture is in shape to give industry support. All these are arguments that the slackening will run itself out in due course.

"On the other hand, no realistic person would wish to minimize the uncertainties in the situation, for they are of a character that can be averted by facing them squarely. Incomparably the greatest need now, as it has been throughout the recovery, is to get private investment going."

Successor Planned For Union Trust Co.

CLEVELAND (AP)—Plans for a new bank to succeed the defunct Union Trust Co. here will go forward at once, said Samuel H. Squire, state superintendent of banks, after receiving a "go ahead" signal from Attorney General Herbert S. Duffy.

The plans will be presented to the Federal Reserve Bank at once for approval of details, Mr. Squire said, and then to Common Pleas Court, approval of which is required by law.

Meanwhile, all Union Trust depositors and stockholders will be asked to express their views so that the court may have these data before it when a hearing is held.

The Union Trust Co., formerly Cleveland's largest bank, was closed during the banking depression of 1933.

Stockholders' and depositors' groups propose to open a new banking institution to be known as the Union Bank of Commerce Co. They propose that remaining assets of the former Union Trust Co. be transferred to this corporation and to the Union Properties Inc. for further operation or liquidation.

STOCKS
of
Leading Industries
with good earnings and dividend records are again on the bargain counter
Write for Bulletin X
WYSER & DINER
Established 1922
Members New York Produce Exchange
60 Broad Street New York
HAnover 2-4630

The SECOND NATIONAL
Bank of Boston
FOUNDED 1832
111 FRANKLIN STREET
and HOTEL STATLER BUILDING
COMMERCIAL BANKING—FOREIGN—SAFE DEPOSIT
AND TRUST DEPARTMENTS
MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	1,100,000
Previous day	713,910
1937 vol. to date	353,286,000
1936 vol. to date	398,589,230

Early Setbacks In Stocks Reduced By Late Support

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (AP)—Mild support entered the stock market near the final hour today and early set-backs of 1 to more than 3 points were reduced in many instances.

Steels led a slow downward drift in the morning, reflecting a further fall in mill operations. The American Iron & Steel Institute estimated the current rate at 48.6 per cent of capacity, a recession of 3½ points from last week. It was the seventh successive drop and a new low mark since Dec. 30, 1935. It compared with 74.7 per cent a year ago.

Selling was light from the start, transfers running in the neighborhood of 1,100,000 shares.

The "thinness" of stocks was again exemplified by extensive spreads between bids and offers. In Union Pacific, for instance, 93 was bid and 98½ asked. The stock sold after more than 2 hours, off 3½ points.

Steels Are Lower

Prominent on the fade-away were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Republic, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Crucible, American Rolling Mill, Wheeling Steel, Vanadium, General Motors, Chrysler, Yellow Truck, Douglas Aircraft, Boeing, United Aircraft, Western Union, North American, Public Service of N. J., American Water Works. U. S. Rubber, Goodyear, Goodrich, Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, Macy, J. I. Case, International Harvester, Anaconda, Kennecott, Cerro de Pasco, American Smelting, Howe Sound, Union Carbide, Allis Chalmers, Zenith Radio, Loew's, Paramount, Philip Morris, Celanese, Westinghouse, General Electric, du Pont, Allied Chemical, Phillips Petroleum, Standard Oil of N. J., Texas Corp., Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific, Baltimore & Ohio and Atlantic Coast Line.

Persistent rumors abroad the Administration might consider another boost in the price of gold aided some mining stocks. Edging forward at one tinme were Homestake, Dome, McIntyre and Alaska Juneau.

Although new margin requirements officially went into effect today—for buyers the ante was cut from 55 to 40 per cent and lifted to 50 per cent for short sellers—they failed to provide immediate stimulation.

Bond Market Quiet

Swings of fractions to around a point in both directions marked a sluggish bond market today. Preholiday quiet ruled with many sections of the list inactive as the noon hour neared.

Rail and utility liens were the center of what little activity there was. Gains and losses were fairly evenly distributed. A few issues were down around a point on a couple of trades.

Federal loans were quiet and narrow. Advances ranged up to 3-32 of a point with principal activity in the longer term Treasury issues. Losses were held to around 2-32 of a point.

One of the most heavily dealt in issues was Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, which edged up around ⅜ of a point. In contrast, St. Paul 5s dropped about a point in fairly active trading. Up a little were Alleghany 5s of 1949, Santa Fe 4s, Illinois Central 4¾s and M-K-T 5s. Columbia Gas & Electric 5s were up around a point.

Liens a little lower included International Telephone 5s, Erie 5s, Bethlehem Steel 4¼s, Missouri Pacific 5s, Remington Rand 4¼s and Rock Island 4s. Studebaker 6s were off around 2.

Foreign dollar loans were inactive with fluctuations held to minor fractions. Japanese issues followed divergent paths while some South American obligations were a trifle higher.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (AP)—Earlier fractional stock losses were widened later in a quiet curb market today. High priced shares showed losses running to a point or more. Losing 1 to 2 points were Aluminum Co., Newmont Mining, Sherwin Williams and Gulf Oil.

Utilities fell behind a little. Electric Bond & Share, American Gas & Electric, United Gas and Niagara Hudson Power were down fractions. Other losers included Pittsburgh Plate Glass, St. Regis Paper, Lake Shore Mines and American Cyanamid "B."

Countering the trend for minor gains were International Petroleum and Wright Hargreaves.

Wheat Values Lower In Chicago Market

CHICAGO, Nov. 1 (AP)—With many traders inclined to await developments pertaining to proposed farm legislation, especially with respect to financing a new program, wheat averaged slightly lower today.

Notice was taken in particular of statements that processing taxes on wheat and other commodities were being considered. Dips in wheat prices, however, met with purchases on resting orders.

At the close, wheat was unchanged to ½ cent lower, compared with Saturday's finish, Dec. 96⅛-⅜, May 95⅞-96, corn unchanged to ¼ off, Dec. 57⅜-½, May 59⅛, and oats unchanged to ⅜ down.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (AP)—Copper, steady; electrolytic spot and future, 11.75; export, 10.95-11.05. Tin, easy; spot and near by, 47.75; future, 47.50. Lead, steady; spot, New York, 5.50-55; East St. Louis, 5.35. Zinc, steady; East St. Louis, spot and future, 5.75. Iron, No. 2, FOB eastern Pennsylvania, 25.00; Buffalo, 24.00; Alabama, 20.00; aluminum, virgin 99 per cent, 20.00; antimony, spot, 17.75; quicksilver, 85.00; platinum, pure, 46.00; wolframite, 27.00-30.00 nominal.

T. W. A. Orders 8 Planes

NEW YORK (AP) — Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc., announced it has ordered eight new planes at a cost of $1,413,000; six from Douglas Aircraft and two from Boeing Airplane Co.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	38	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	5	38½	38½	38½	
85	45	Acme Steel (4)	4	58¼	58¼	58¼	Oct 29
22⅜	9	Adams Exp (.30g)	5	11⅞	11½	11⅝	
28⅜	17½	Adams-Millis (2)	8	21	19⅞	21	+1¼
36	16½	Addressograph (1.40)	8	23¾	22½	23¾	+ ⅛
4⅜	1½	Advance Rumely	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
80¼	53	Air Reduction (1a)	15	56¼	55	55½	−1¾
5¼	½	Air-Way El Ap	10	1½	1⅜	1½	
15⅜	6	Alaska Jun (.60a)	25	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	+ ¼
8⅜	1	Alleghany	52	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
68½	10	Allegpf xw	1	15½	15½	15½	+1¼
59¾	11	Allegpf $30 ww	18	16¾	14½	14½	−2½
59	11	Allegpf $40 ww	1	15½	15½	15½	− ½
52⅛	10½	Alleg pr pf	1	17	17	17	−1
45⅝	13	Alleg Stl (1.60)	10	21⅞	20¼	20¼	−1⅝
27⅞	6½	Allen Indust (1)	2	10⅜	10½	10⅜	+ ⅛
258½	150	Allied Ch & Dye (6)	10	162	161½	162	−1¾
17⅛	11	Allied Kid (1a)	1	11	11	11	Oct 30
33⅛	10	Allied Mills (2g)	4	15½	15⅜	15⅜	
21⅞	6½	Allied Stores (.20a)	25	11⅞	11½	11¾	
85	50	Allied Stores pf (5)	3	57½	57½	57½	Oct 29
83½	34	Allis-Ch Mfg (2g)	12	47½	46¾	47½	− ¾
39¾	8½	Alpha P Cem (1)	5	14	14	14	−1
8⅞	1¼	Amal Leather	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
52¼	19	Amal Leather pf (3)	5	25¾	25¼	25¾	Oct 29
114⅞	59	Amerada (2)	2	66⅛	66	66	Oct 30
101½	53½	Am Ag Ch Del (6½g)	1	66	66	66	Oct 30
41⅜	10	Am Bank Note (¾g)	9	16	15	15	−1½
80¾	28	Am Brake Sh (2g)	5	39¾	39¾	39¾	+ ¾
121	79½	Am Can (4a)	6	92⅜	91⅞	91⅞	−1⅜
174	151⅞	Am Can pf (7)	1	154	154	154	Oct 27
71	15¼	Am Car & Fdy (¼g)	2	23½	23½	23½	− ½
104½	36	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	3	47	47	47	−1¼
33¾	11¼	Am Ch & Cable (1g)	5	18⅞	18⅞	18¼	−1
150	86	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	1	95	95	95	Oct 29
112	90	Am Chicle (4a)	5	97½	97½	97½	Oct 27
23⅜	5¼	Am Colortype	1	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	− ½
30¾	8¼	Am Coml Alcohol	6	14½	14¼	14¼	− ¾
33⅜	12½	Am Crys Sug (3¼g)	3	17¾	17¾	17¾	− ⅛
13½	2	Am Encaustic Tiling	3	4⅞	4¾	4¾	− ⅛
17	5	Am European	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Oct 29
13¾	2½	Am & Foreign Pow	20	5	4¾	4¾	− ⅜
58⅞	17	Am & For P $6 pf	20	24	23	24	Oct 29
68⅞	19	Am & For P $7 pf	3	27½	27½	27½	−1
38½	5¾	Am & For P 2 pf	10	12⅜	12	12¼	− ⅛
21	7¾	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	2	11½	11½	11½	+ ¼
11¼	2½	Am Hide & Leather	8	4¼	4¼	4¼	− ⅜
55¾	20½	Am Hide & L pf (3)	3	26½	26	26½	Oct 30
52⅜	32¼	Am Home Pr (2.40)	3	39	38½	39	Oct 29
4¾	1⅜	Am Ice	4	2	1⅞	1⅞	− ⅛
37⅝	14	Am Ice pf (1½g)	1	18	17	18	Oct 29
17¾	6⅜	Am International	2	8½	8½	8½	
58⅞	14½	Am Locomotive	15	21½	21	21½	
125	53	Am Locomotive pf	2	72	72	72	−2
29⅜	10⅛	Am M&Fdy (1)	10	14⅜	13¾	14¼	− ¼
13⅜	3	Am M & Met (.60)	3	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	
68¾	29	Am Metal (1¼g)	7	35	34⅜	35	+ ¼
129½	105	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	2	105	105	105	Oct 22
16½	3	Am Power & Light	38	7	6⅜	6¾	− ¼
87¼	31	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	2	48	47⅞	48⅞	−1⅛
72½	26	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	4	40¼	40⅛	40⅛	−1⅜
29½	9¼	Am Rad & St S (.60)	56	13½	12⅜	13⅛	− ⅛
45¼	15½	Am Roll Mill (2)	51	25⅞	24½	25⅛	−1
101⅜	70	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	1	81	81	81	
36	17½	Am Safety Raz (2)	2	22½	22⅛	22⅛	− ⅞
29	7½	Am Seating (¼g)	16	16	15	15	− ¾
105¾	45½	Am Smelt & R (4g)	35	58	56⅞	57¾	− ⅞
154	133	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	133½	133½	133½	− ½
67½	46	Am Snuff (3a)	1	51	51	51	Oct 30
73¼	22½	Am Steel Fdrs (1½g)	16	29½	28⅛	28⅞	− ⅛
26½	10½	Am Stores (1½g)	3	12⅝	12½	12½	− ⅜
56⅞	28¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)	3	33	32⅝	32⅞	− ¾
143¾	104⅞	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	1	115	115	115	− ⅛
25⅞	14	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	Oct 29
187	140	Am Tel & Tel (9)	15	154	153	153¾	− ⅜
93	66	Am Tobacco (5)	1	72	72	72	Oct 30
99⅞	68½	Am Tobacco B (5)	3	73¾	73	73	− ½
150½	128¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	1	138¼	137	138¼	+ ⅜
20⅛	4¼	Am Type Founders	6	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	− ⅛
29½	8	Am Wat Wks (.60g)	21	13¼	12¾	12⅞	− ⅞
107	72	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	2	82	82	82	Oct 25
14⅜	3½	Am Woolen	7	6⅞	6	6	− ½
79	30½	Am Woolen pf (3k)	5	40	39½	40	−1
20	3¼	Am Zinc L & S	74	8½	8	8	− ⅜
79⅜	27½	Am Zinc pr pf (2½g)	1	40	40	40	
69½	24¾	Anaconda (1¼g)	186	31	30	30½	−1⅜
97	39	Anacon W&C (3½)	5	46	45	45	Oct 29
24¾	10	Anchor Cap (.45g)	21	19½	18¾	19	
37½	7	Andes Copper	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ½
10¼	2⅝	A P W Paper	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Oct 27
46	31	Arch-Dan-M (1½g)	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	Oct 30
111	93	Armour Del pf (7)	2	98½	98½	98½	
13¾	4⅝	Armour Ill (.70g)	43	7⅞	7½	7⅝	− ⅛
99½	65	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	1	73	73	73	Oct 30
126	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	1	97¼	97¼	97¼	Oct 23
70½	30	Armstrong (2g)	8	44	42¾	43⅝	−1½
16¼	4⅞	Arnold Const (⅞g)	5	9	8½	9	
17⅜	2⅜	Artkom	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
24⅜	6⅜	Assd Dry Goods	11	11	10½	10¾	− ⅛
101	75	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	1	75	75	75	Oct 21
125	107	Assd D G 2 pf (5¼k)	1	107	107	107	Aug 27
57½	35	Associates Invest (3)	1	39	39	39	Oct 21
94¾	35	Atch T & S F (2g)	34	41½	40¼	40⅝	−1¾
104	78	Atchison pf (5)	2	85	85	85	Oct 30
55½	18	Atl Coast Line	5	27	26¼	27	−1
29	5	Atl Gulf & W In	12	9¼	7⅞	8½	+1
44	9	Atl G & W In pf	14	17	14	16	+2¼
37	18	Atl Refining (1)	12	24	23½	23⅝	− ⅜
116½	101⅜	Atl Refining pf (4)	5	103	103	103	−1
18½	7⅜	Atlas Corp (.80)	13	9¾	9⅛	9⅛	− ⅝
52⅜	39¼	Atlas Corp pf (3)	4	44	43¼	43¼	Oct 29
94	40½	Atlas Powder (2½g)	1	55	55	55	Oct 30
18¼	4½	Atlas Tack (¾g)	3	7½	7½	7½	
36⅜	6¼	Auburn Auto	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
9½	2	Austin Nichols	3	3¾	3½	3⅝	
9¼	2¼	Aviation Corp	17	4⅜	4⅛	4¼	

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23¾	5	Baldwin Loco ct	15	9¼	8⅞	9	− ⅜
40½	8½	Balt & Ohio	45	13⅞	13⅜	13 ⅜	− ⅜
47¾	10	Balt & Ohio pf	2	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	− ⅛
45	30	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	35½	35½	35½	Oct 29
43⅜	10⅛	Barber Co (1g)	13	18½	17⅝	17⅝	− ¾
32	9	Barker Bros	2	13¼	13	13	− ½
35¼	10	Barnsdall (1)	39	16½	15⅞	15⅞	− ⅜
20¼	9¼	Bavuk Cigar (.56⅓g)	1	13½	13½	13½	
28¾	13¼	Beatrice Cr (1a)	1	17½	17½	17½	−1¾
105¾	98	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	97	97	97	Oct 27
114¾	90¾	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	99½	99½	99½	Oct 29
15¾	7⅜	Belding-Hem (1)	2	10	9¾	9¾	
88⅛	84	Belg NR pf (3.27g)	1	87	87	87	Sep 9
30½	8¼	Bendix Aviat (¾g)	14	13⅞	13¾	13¾	− ⅛
23¾	15	Benef In Ln (2g)	3	19⅞	19¾	19¾	+ ¼
62¾	37¾	Best & Co (2½a)	1	41	41	41	
105½	41	Beth Steel (4g)	85	54⅜	53⅛	54	−1½
20	14	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	
129½	87	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	2	99	97¾	97¾	−1¾
69¾	28	Bigelow-San (3g)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	+ ¼
38	13½	Black & Decker (1a)	2	18½	18	18	−1
29⅞	9	Blaw-Knox (.70g)	7	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+ ⅛
49¾	16	Boeing Airplane	40	23¼	22	23¼	− ⅞
48⅛	21	Bohn Alum (2¾g)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	− ¾
25	15	Bond Stores (1.60)	15	11	16½	16¾	Oct 29
28	17⅛	Borden (1.60)	10	20⅞	20⅜	20⅝	− ½
50⅜	24¼	Borg-Warner (2)	25	34⅜	33⅜	33¾	− ¾
15¾	3	Boston & Maine	1	5	5	5	
4½	½	Botany C M A	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Oct 28
35⅜	18¼	Bower R Bear (2g)	3	23½	22	23½	
23¼	7	Bridgpt Brass (.65g)	18	11	10⅞	11	− ⅛
59⅞	18	Briggs Mfg (2½g)	10	29¾	29¼	29¾	− ⅜
53½	33	Briggs & Strat (5)	4	36⅜	36	36	− ¾
47	29	Bristol-Myers (2.40a	2	33½	33½	33½	Oct 30
8	1	Bklyn & Queens T	31	2⅞	2⅜	2¾	+ ⅛
38½	6⅞	Bklyn & Q T pf	9	13	11⅞	12½	+ ¼
53	8	Bklyn-Man Tr	86	14⅞	14½	14½	+ ⅜
102¼	32½	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	20	43	40½	42	−2
52¾	19¼	Bklyn Un Gas (1.60)	6	24	23	23	−1¼
50	37	Brown Shoe (3)	1	38	38	38	Oct 29
24½	6	Bruns-Balke (1½g)	1	11	11	11	− ½
25¼	6½	Bucyrus-Erie (¼g)	17	10¾	10	10¼	− ⅜
14⅞	2¼	Budd Mfg	46	6⅜	6⅛	6¼	− ⅛
13	2½	Budd Wheel (.20g)	20	5½	5¼	5⅜	− ⅛
45¼	10⅜	Bullard Co (1)	6	17¾	17¾	17¾	− ¼
65¼	26	Bulova Watch (4a)	7	37¾	37	37¾	+ ½
18⅜	7	Burlington Mills (1)	1	9½	9½	9½	
35⅜	15	Burr Ad Ma (1a)	10	21¼	20¼	20¼	− ⅜
11¾	1¾	Bush Terminal	3	3⅜	3½	3⅜	− ⅛
39	8	Bush Term 7% deb	3	11¾	11¼	11¼	Oct 29
18¼	5½	Butler Bros (.60)	5	10½	10⅜	10½	
36¼	16¾	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	24	23½	23½	− ½
9¼	2¼	Butte Cop & Zinc	24	4¼	4	4⅛	− ⅛
33¾	6	Byers Co	3	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	− ⅜
34⅜	12⅛	Byron Jackson (2a)	4	20⅜	20	20⅜	+ ⅜

C

48¼	20½	Calif Pack (1½a)	120	28	27	27¾	Oct 28
52½	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	51½	51½	51½	Oct 25
6⅛	1	Callahan Z-Ld	18	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
20⅛	4	Calumet & Hl (1.10g)	34	9⅝	9¼	9½	
37⅜	10½	Campbell Wy (1)	43	19¾	19½	19½	
38⅛	9½	Can Dry Ginger Ale	56	16⅛	15½	15¾	− ¾
17½	6⅞	Canadian Pacific	15	8½	8¼	8¼	− ⅛
61½	33	Cannon Mills (1½g)	3	34⅜	34	34	Oct 29
18½	6½	Cap Adm A (½g)	1	7½	7½	7½	Oct 27
35⅜	18	Carpenter Stl (1.60g)	1	20½	20½	20½	− ½
9½	2⅞	Carriers & Gen(.15g)	2	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	− ⅛
191¾	89	Case (JI) (6g)	11	101	99	99	− 5
100	53½	Caterpil Trac (2)	6	62	60½	60½	+1½
105¼	102½	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	1	105	105	105	Oct 26
41¾	17	Celanese Corp (2¼g)	25	25⅜	24½	24⅞	−1⅛
115	100	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	100	100	100	Oct 23
48¼	21	Celotex (1.20g)	2	28	28	28	−3
39¼	24	Cent Aguir (1½a)	5	26¼	26	26¼	Oct 29
12⅜	2	Cent Pdy	20	2⅞	4½	4⅛	− ⅜
41¾	8	Cent RR NJ	8	14¾	13	13	Oct 29
24¾	4	Cent Violeta Sug	2	7½	7¼	7¼	Oct 29
14½	3½	Century Rib M (.40g)	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
86⅜	40½	Cerro de Pas (4a)	12	46	45	46	−1
23⅝	3½	Certain-teed	10	8	7⅝	7⅝	− ⅜
63¼	29½	Champ Paper & F (2)	2	34⅞	34⅜	34⅜	−3⅝
48	8	Checker Cab	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	Oct 30
68⅞	31	Ches & Ohio (2.80a)	18	40½	38¾	38⅞	−1⅛
100	69¼	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	1	89½	89½	89½	Oct 21
90½	41½	Ches Corp (3)	2	49½	49	49	− ½
4¾	¾	Chi & E Ill	1	2½	2½	2¼	Oct 30
13½	2	Chi & E Ill pf	6	4½	4½	4½	− ⅛
6⅜	1	Chi & N W	10	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
19½	3	Chi & N W pf	1	6½	6½	6½	− ½
4	1	Chi Gt West	10	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
18¼	3	Chi Gt West pf	2	6½	6½	6½	Oct 30
32	10½	Chi Mail Or (1½g)	6	14	14	14	− ¾
3¼	⅛	Chi M St P & P	12	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	− ⅛
7¼	1⅛	Chi M St P & P pf	10	2½	2⅜	2⅜	− ⅛
33	6¾	Chi Pneu T	12	13⅜	13	13⅜	− ⅛
45	29½	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	3	31½	31½	31½	Oct 30
3⅝	1	Chi Rk Is & P	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Oct 29
8¾	1	C R I & P 6% pf	3	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	Oct 28
10⅛	1⅝	C R I & P 7% pf	10	3½	3¼	3¼	− ⅜
27½	6½	Chi Yell Cab (1½g)	2	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅜
22½	12	Chick Cot Oil	6	15¼	15	15	Oct 29
15⅞	3	Childs Co	10	6¾	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
135¼	53½	Chrysler (10g)	192	75½	73½	75⅛	−1⅛
21⅜	11	City Ice & F (2)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
10⅜	2	City Stores	5	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	− ⅛
48	24½	Clark Equip (4.30g)	1	32½	32½	32½	Oct 30
37	28½	Clev Graph B (1½g)	15	30	28½	28½	−1½
29⅞	13⅜	Climax Molyb (.90g)	2	37	35½	36½	Oct 29
170½	93¾	Cluett Peabody (1)	13	17¼	16	16	−1⅛
59	56½	Coca-Cola (3)	9	119½	116½	119½	+2½
253¼	8½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58	58	58	− ½
104½	97	Colgate-Palm (1½)	5	12½	12⅛	12⅜	− ⅛
63¾	30¾	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	95½	95½	95½	−1½
52¾	11¼	Coll & Alk (.5g)	6	35	33½	35	+ ¼
51⅞	11¼	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	2	18½	18	18	− ⅛
32	18	Colum Br A (1.05g)	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	− ⅛
31½	17½	Colum Br B (1.05g)	2	20	19½	20	Oct 29
20⅞	4⅜	Colum G&El (.45g)	50	9½	9	9⅛	− ⅛
108	68½	Colum G&El pf A (6)	1	79	79	79	−2½
39½	10	Colum Pict vtc(1a)	9	18	17½	17⅝	− ⅜
46⅛	27	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	2	31	31	31	Oct 26
125¾	75	Colum Carbon (4a)	2	87	87	87	−1
69¼	33½	Coml Credit (4a)	12	45½	44⅜	44⅜	−1½
114	90	Coml Credit pf (4¼)	2	88½	88½	88½	+1½
80¼	39½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	13	48½	47½	48¼	− ⅛
120	95	Coml I Tr cv pf (4¼)	1	99	99	99	Oct 29
21¼	5	Coml Solv (.60)	34	9½	8⅝	9	− ⅛
4⅛	1	Comwlth & Sou	80	2½	1⅞	2	− ⅛
75⅜	34	Comwlth & So pf (3)	12	45½	43⅞	45	+1
19⅛	4⅛	Conde Nast	3	8⅜	8¼	8¼	
45½	21	Congoleum-Nairn (2)	7	25⅜	25	25½	− ⅜
19¼	10	Congress Cigar	2	11	10	10	Oct 29
33⅜	8	Consol Aircraft	11	13⅜	13	13⅜	+ ⅜
18⅞	4¾	Consol Cigar	1	8½	8½	8½	− ⅜
49⅞	22	Consol Edison (2)	48	25⅞	25½	25⅞	− ⅛
108	93	Consol Edison pf (5)	3	98¼	98	98¼	+ ¼
5¾	1	Consol Film	4	−2½	2⅛	2⅛	
18¾	4¼	Consol Film pf	8	9	8¾	9	+ ⅛
13½	3¼	Consol Laundries	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	− ¼
17⅞	7	Consol Oil (.80a)	32	11	10¾	10⅞	− ⅛
1057⅛	102	Consol Oil pf (5)	1	101	101	101	−3
10⅜	2⅝	Consol RR Cuba pf	3	4½	4½	4½	Oct 30
1⅝	⅜	Consol Textile	1	½	½	½	
13¼	3	Consol Coal	4	5⅞	5½	5½	− ½
52¾	16	Consol Coal pf	4	24	22	24	Oct 29
92½	80¼	Consum Pow pf (4½)	1	81½	81½	81½	− ⅛
373⅜	103¼	Container Corp (1.20)	24	18	17½	18	
37¾	7½	Cont Baking A	15	14¼	13¼	13⅝	− ⅜
104½	97	Cont Baking B	20	2½	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
109¾	65	Cont Baking pf (8)	2	78½	77½	77½	Oct 28
69⅛	41¾	Cont Can (3)	3	52	51¼	51¾	−1½
25¾	5½	Cont Dia Fib (1¾g)	5	11½	11	11	− ½
42¾	23	Cont Ins (1.60a)	8	31⅜	29½	29¾	−1⅜
37⅜	⅞	Cont Motors	8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
49	24	Cont Oil Del (1¾g)	39	35	34½	34¾	−1½
35⅜	9½	Cont Steel (1)	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	− ⅜

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New Issues Show $561,900,000 Drop; Lowest Since 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The Securities and Exchange Commission announces that registrations of securities issues for $3,012,100,000 became effective in the first nine months of the year, compared with registrations of $3,574,000,000 in the like period of last year. This is a decline of $561,900,000.

Effective for the third quarter of this year, issues were $725,600,000, against $909,000,000 in the same period of last year a decrease of $183,400,000.

Offerings for cash, including refunding issues, amounted to $2,068,-800,000 in the nine months, against $2,888,800,000 a year before, or a drop of $820,000,000. Offerings for cash in the third quarter were $420,600,-000, or $291,700,000 less than the $718,300,000 of a year before.

Quietest Since 1935

The total of effectively registered securities in the third quarter of this year was lower than for any quarter since the middle of 1935, when floating of new securities was started on a large scale, the commission said.

The amount representing "new" money showed an increase from the first nine months of 1936. The allotment for plant and equipment expansion rose to $179,800,000 from $138,700,000, while that for increasing working capital increased to $386,100,000 from $308,000,000.

Total effective registrations in the quarterly periods and for the nine months, in millions of dollars are as follows:

	Total Effective Registrations		Total Intended for Cash Sale	
	1936	1937	1936	1937
1st quarter	$1071.2	$1391.3	$909.4	$1028.7
2d quarter	1593.8	895.2	1261.1	619.5
3d quarter	909.0	725.6	718.3	420.6
4th quarter	1499.6		1266.6	
First 9 mos.	3574.0	3012.1	2888.8	2068.8

Estimated net proceeds of the issues to be used for "new" money purpose, in millions of dollars, are as follows:

Plant and Equipment

	1936 Amount.	P.C. of Total.	1937 Amount.	P.C. of Total.
First quarter	24.8	2.8	45.8	4.6
Second quarter	70.2	5.8	75.3	12.7
Third quarter	43.7	6.4	58.7	14.8
Fourth quarter	92.1	7.5	..	..
First 9 months	138.7	5.0	179.8	9.1

For Working Capital

	1936 Amount.	P.C. of Total.	1937 Amount.	P.C. of Total.
First quarter	43.5	5.0	93.5	9.4
Second quarter	87.4	7.2	176.9	29.9
Third quarter	177.7	25.8	115.7	39.0
Fourth quarter	185.1	15.1	386.1	19.5
First 9 months	308.6	11.1		

61 P. C. Underwritten

Of the $420,627,000 securities proposed for cash offering for the account of registrants in the third quarter, 61.8 per cent was underwritten, 19 per cent was to be offered by various selling agents, and 19.2 per cent was to be marketed by the registrants.

In the third quarter, 12.2 per cent of the securities was registered by mineral oil refining companies; 18.5 per cent by iron and steel concerns; 15.3 per cent by financial and investment companies; 15.3 per cent by electric light, power, heat, water and gas companies; 8.1 per cent by machinery and tool companies, and 3.9 per cent by makers of chemicals and allied products.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Extra Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Cal Pac L & Tr	50c	Nov. 1	Oct. 26	
Ewa Plantation	60c	Nov. 15	Nov. 5	
Managed Inv, Inc	5c	Nov. 15	Nov. 1	
Mueller Brass Co	10c	Nov. 22	Nov. 8	
Parker Rustproof	$1	Dec. 1	Nov. 10	
Tide Wat Asso Oil	10c	Dec. 1	Nov. 10	
Accumulated				
Carman&Co Inc A	50c	Dec. 1	Nov. 15	
Electric Shareholdings Corp $6 cum pf	50c*	Dec. 1	Nov. 5	
Frost Steel & Wire Co Ltd 7% 1 pf	$19.25	Nov. 1	Oct. 27	
Grand Un Co $3 pf	50c	Dec. 1	Nov. 10	
Hart-Carter Co, $2 convertible pf	50c	Dec. 1	Nov. 15	
Mtn Valley Canning Co, 7% pf	75c	Q Nov. 1	Oct. 27	
Northwestern Pub Ser Co 7% pf	$1.75	Dec. 1	Nov. 20	
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Dec. 1	Nov. 20	
W. Virginia Wat Serv Co, $6 cum pfd	$1.50	Dec. 31	Dec. 15	
Increased				
Hooven & Allison	$4	SA Nov. 1	Oct. 25	
Vanadium Alloys S	75c	Dec. 1	Nov. 20	
Westminister Pap	25c	S Nov. 1		
Irregular				
Chrysler Corp	$3	Dec. 13	Nov. 12	
Resumed				
Peoples G L&Coke	$2	Dec. 10	Nov. 12	
Regular				
Amer Paper Gds	50c	Q Nov. 1	Oct. 22	
Amer Tobacco "B"	$1.25	Q Dec. 1	Nov. 10	
Bangor & Aroo RR	62c	Q Jan. 1	Nov. 30	
do pf	$1.25	Q Jan. 1	Nov. 30	
Banque Canadienne	$2	Dec.	Nov. 30	
Beamit Mills pf	37½c	Q Dec. 1	Nov. 15	
Bourne Mills	50c	Nov. 1	Oct. 28	
Chicago, Wil & Frank Coal 6% pf	$1.50	Q Nov. 1	Oct. 28	
Clearfield & Mahon R R	$1.50	SA Jan. 3	Dec. 20	
Collins & Aikman	$1	Dec. 1	Nov. 19	
do 5% conv pf	$1.25	Q Dec. 1	Nov. 19	
Crown Zell Cp pf	$1.25	Q Dec. 1	Nov. 13	
Ewa Plantation Co	60c	Q Nov. 15	Nov. 5	
Freepf Sulp 6% pf	$1.50	Q Feb. 1	Jan. 13	
General Pub Serv 6% pf	$1.50	Nov. 1	Oct. 15	
do $5.50 pf	$1.37½	Nov. 1	Oct. 15	
Hamilton W 6%pf	$1.50	Q Dec. 1	Nov. 12	
Hammond I 6% pf	75c	Q Nov. 15	Nov. 1	
Hanna (M. A.) Co $1.25		Q Dec. 1	Nov. 15	
Hart-Carter Co $2 convertible pf	50c	Q Dec. 1	Nov. 15	
Hazel Atlas Glass	$1.25	Q Jan. 3	Dec. 11	
Lake Superior & Power do 6% pf	$1.75	Q Dec. 1	Nov. 15	
do 6% pf	$1.50	Q Dec. 1	Nov. 15	
Lehigh C & N	15c	SA Nov. 30	Nov. 3	
Lukenheim Co	37½c	Nov. 15	Nov. 5	
Mueller Brass Co	25c	Q Nov. 22	Nov. 8	
Mgd Invts, Inc	5c	Q Nov. 15	Nov. 1	
Monsanto Chem pf "A"	$2.25	S June 1	May 10	
Motor Prod Corp	$1	Nov. 20	Nov. 10	
Natl Gypsum 1pf	$1.75	Q Dec.	Dec. 4	
do 3 pf	25c	Q Dec. 22	Dec. 4	
Oshkosh B'Gosh Inc com	10c	Q Dec.	Nov. 19	
do $2 pf	50c	Q Dec. 1	Nov. 19	
Parker Rustproof	37½c	Q Dec. 1	Nov. 10	
do pf	35c	S Dec. 1	Nov. 10	
Provincial Bk of Canada (Mont)	$1.50	Q Dec. 1	Nov. 15	
Pure Oil Co 8% pf	$2	Q Jan. 3	.....	
Reynolds Metals	25c	Dec. 1	Nov. 16	
Do 5½% pf	$1.37½	Q Jan. 3	Dec. 21	
So Cal Ed 6%pfB	37½c	Q Dec. 15	Nov. 20	
So Coast Cp 4% pf	$2	S Oct. 28	Oct. 18	
Stromberg-Crlsn Tel Mfg Co 6½% pf	$1.62½	Q Dec. 1	Nov. 15	
Std Oil Ind	25c	Q Dec. 15	Nov. 15	
Swift Intl	50c	Dec. 1	Nov. 15	
Tide Wtr Assoc Oil	25c	Q Dec. 1	Nov. 10	
United Steel Corp Ltd 6% Class A pf	75c	Nov. 1	Oct. 27	
Unit Wall Paper Fact pf	$1.50	Q Dec. 1	Nov. 20	
W Va Water Service Co, $6 cum pf	$1.50	Q Dec. 31	Dec. 15	
Whitman (Wm) & Co. Inc, 7% pf	$1.75	Q Jan. 3	Dec. 18	
Whiting Corp 6½% pf.	$1.62½	Q Nov. 1	Oct. 27	

*Optional cash or 44-1000 common stock.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s '41	106.17	106.17	106.17
2 3⅜s '47-43	106.31	106.31	106.31
2 3¼s '45-43	106.20	106.18	106.20
2 3¼s '48-44	106.13	106.13	106.12
15 4s '54-44	111.16	111.13	111.13
2 3s '48-46	104.15	104.15	104.15
1 4¼s '52-47	115.17	115.17	115.17
18 2½s '53-49	98.6	98.5	98.5
17 2¾s '54-51	99.31	99.30	99.30
2 3s '55-51	102.28	102.26	102.28
8 2¾s '60-55	100.22	100.21	100.21
1 2¾s '65-55 reg	100.17	100.17	100.17
1 2¾s '59-56	99.22	99.22	99.22

Federal Farm Mortgage

2 3¼s '64-44	102.25	102.25	102.25
5 3s '49-44	102.10	102.10	102.10

Home Owners' Loan

16 2¾s '49-39	100.23	100.23	10.023
5 2¼s '44-42	100.17	100.15	100.15
8 3s '52-44	102.11	102.10	102.10

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
14 Alleghany 5s'49	72	71⅛	71⅛
9 Alleghany 5s'50 st	28¾	28¾	28¾
6 Allegh Val 4s'42	198½	108½	108½
10 Allied Strs 4½s'50	93	93	93
3 Allied Strs 4½s'51	90¾	90¾	90¾
18 Allis Chalmers 4s'52	104¼	104⅛	104⅛
4 Am & For P 5s 2030	65	65	65
9 AMIGChem 5½s'49	103¼	103	103¼
4 Am Int 5½s'49	97	96¾	96¾
7 Am T&T 5½s'43	113¾	113¼	113½
23 Am T&T 3¼s'66	100¼	100	100
27 Am T&T cv 4½s'39	103¼	102¾	103
27 Am T&T 3¼s'61	100⅜	100	100¼
6 Am T Fdr cv '50	105½	105	105
1 Am W W & E 6s '75	94	94	94
2 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	103½	103½	103½
7 Arm Del 4s '57	95	94⅞	95
8 Arm Del 4s '55	95⅞	95½	95⅞
2 AT & SF 4s '95	110	110	110
2 AT & SF aj 4s '95 st	103	103	103
1 AT & SF 4½s C-A '62	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
7 ALC ol 4s '52	81	81	81
5 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞
63 B & O rfg 6s '95	58⅛	56½	57¼
10 B & O 1st 5s '48	89	89	89
17 B & O rfg 5s '95	51½	50½	50⅝
27 B & O 5s '96 P	50¼	49½	50
32 B & O 5s 2000 D	50⅝	50¼	50¼
93 B & O cv 4½s '60	44⅞	43⅝	43⅝
1 B & O 4s '48	83½	83½	83½
14 B & O 4s PLE & WV '41	78¼	78⅛	78⅛
1 Ban & Ar 4s cv '51 st	108½	108½	108½
9 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	102½	102	102
11 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	93⅜	93⅜	93½
9 Boston & Me 5s '67	51½	51	51½
1 Bos & N Y Air L 4s '55	11½	11½	11½
7 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	101½	101⅜	101⅜
90 Bkly Mas Tun 4½s '66	64	63½	64
2 Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	84½	84½	84½
3 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	112½	112	112
5 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	91⅝	90½	90½
2 Buf R & P 4½s '57	57	57	57
11 Bur C'dr&Nor 5s '34 ct	9¾	9½	9½
5 Bush Term 4s '52	85	85	85
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	112	112	112
10 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
1 Can Pac 6½s '46	121¾	121¾	121¾
1 Can 6s 5s '44	111¾	111⅝	111⅝
5 Can Pac 5s '54	02¼	102¼	102¼
9 Can Pac 4½s '60	97	96⅝	97
20 Can Pac 4s perp	88	87½	87⅞
1 Celotex 4½s '47	80	80	80
2 Cen Foundry 6s '41	110	110	110
2 Cen og Ga 5½s'59	9½	9½	9½
1 Cen of Ga 5s '59C	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
8 Cen of Ga cn 5s'45	12⅜	11⅝	11⅝
6 Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	96¼	96¼	96¼
13 Cen Pac 5s '60	77½	77	77
4 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
3 Cen R R N J 5s '87	38½	38½	38½
1b Certain-td 5½s '48	63½	63½	63½
2 Champion P&F 3¾s'50	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 C&O 4½s '92	117¾	117¾	117¾
18 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	94⅞	94⅝	94⅜
1 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
9 AMIGChem 5½s'49	103¼	103	103¼
4 Am Int 5½s'49	97	96¾	96¾
7 Am T&T 5½s'43	113¾	113¼	113½
23 Am T&T 3¼s'66	100¼	100	100
27 Am T&T cv 4½s'39	103¼	102¾	103
27 Am T&T 3¼s'61	100⅜	100	100¼
6 Am T Fdr cv '50	105½	105	105
1 Am W W & E 6s '75	94	94	94
2 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	103½	103½	103½
7 Arm Del 4s '57	95	94⅞	95
8 Arm Del 4s '55	95⅞	95½	95⅞
2 AT & SF 4s '95	110	110	110
2 AT & SF aj 4s '95 st	103	103	103
1 AT & SF 4½s C-A '62	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
7 ALC ol 4s '52	81	81	81
5 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞
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17 B & O rfg 5s '95	51½	50½	50⅝
27 B & O 5s '96 P	50¼	49½	50
32 B & O 5s 2000 D	50⅝	50¼	50¼
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11 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	93⅜	93⅜	93½
9 Boston & Me 5s '67	51½	51	51½
1 Bos & N Y Air L 4s '55	11½	11½	11½
7 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	101½	101⅜	101⅜
90 Bkly Mas Tun 4½s '66	64	63½	64
2 Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	84½	84½	84½
3 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	112½	112	112
5 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	91⅝	90½	90½
2 Buf R & P 4½s '57	57	57	57
11 Bur C'dr&Nor 5s '34 ct	9¾	9½	9½
5 Bush Term 4s '52	85	85	85
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	112	112	112
10 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜

All the Comforts Of Home Are Seen In New Trailers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 1—America's 1938 contribution to mobility in modern living—the latest automobile trailer models—were shown here not only more homelike than their predecessors, but also to reflect more safety for occupants.

Displayed at the National Automobile Show in Grand Central Palace are trailers, shower baths and tub baths, gas for cooking and hot water. Some have silent, automatic refrigeration.

Greater comfort in sleeping accommodations is seen throughout the range of 50 entries exhibited by 15 manufacturers.

Features borrowed recently from the automobile include disk wheels, over-size tires, vacuum or electric brakes, modern finishes and improved spring suspensions, at least one of which is of the independent coil type.

One make of trailer is provided with a third wheel to relieve the towing automobile from carrying any extra weight from the vehicle behind. Gadgets to couple the trailer and automobile also have been made more dependable.

Windows are larger in the new trailers, and in some models the openings are arranged to operate on the same lines as in the latest automobiles. Others are hinged to help exclude rain even when open. Venetian blinds or curtains usually are furnished. One make has curved glass across the front and part of the sides, affording an extra-wide range of vision.

Many Innovations

Manufacturers seem to have taken off the brakes on their collective imagination when providing equipment for the 1938 models. One trailer features a folding doorstep. In another beds fold up into comfortable seats and folding tables become inviting chairs.

Heating and cooking stoves have porcelain tops and ovens. The gas systems for cooking, heating water and running the refrigerators are marvels of ingenious planning. Separate engine-driven generators for lighting, radios and so forth are provided for use when the trailer is parked away from electric connections to outside sources.

While the telephone for communication between the trailer and the towing automobile is not new, those used this year seem to work better than the old ones. Forced air ventilators with filters for removing dust help the trailerites breathe comfortably on the open road.

Running water from storage tanks built into the trailer are taken for granted, as is the plumbing that goes along with it. Trailer manufacturers also have assembled interesting, unbreakable tableware and special furniture.

Upper and Lower Berths

The ultimate in space economy is had by providing double-deck berths, but those larger, roomier vehicles often are arranged to divide into two rooms with beds in each. Transverse width is limited by state law requirements, but is sufficient for beds of six feet three inches. Lengths, on the other hand, may vary and range from 12 feet up to 26 feet or more.

This means that for the extra-large person, the limited fittings of the automobile trailer are likely to be somewhat of a problem, unless beds are arranged lengthwise.

Besides tourist trailers, readily convertible into more or less fixed homes where housing facilities are limited, some exhibitors offer types suitable for traveling sales rooms—large enough for the display of almost any product that may be exhibited in a room of moderate size.

Such trailers incorporate many of the advantages of an ordinary store sales room and have the added advantage of being movable from one customer to another, carrying a much larger line of goods than otherwise would be possible and displaying it attractively. A couch bed and other furnishings provide the salesman a sleeping place at night should that be more convenient than hotel accommodations.

The Old Homestead Now Changes Models Year by Year

A Cozy Corner on Wheels—Interior of Model FC4L Special, Made by Fleetwheels-Coates Trailers of Bristol, Penna.

Well, Well, Breakfast Is Ready—Kitchen of a 22-Foot Tandem "Aristocrat"

New Trailers Leave Nothing to Be Desired When It Comes to Comfort

One of the Latest Types of Streamlined Trailer—This Is the Curtiss Aerocar Co. of Miami, Model 161-B

Supreme Court Held Last Hope In Mooney Case

(Continued from Page 1)

tion was denied without prejudice. . . ."

It is recalled that Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings were tried for the bombing which occurred July 22, 1916, and which resulted in 10 fatalities. Billings was given life imprisonment and is now at Folsom prison. Mooney is at San Quentin. They were convicted of leaving a suitcase in which there was a time bomb at the corner of Stewart and Market Streets which exploded during a parade.

It is recalled that the convictions were secured largely on the testimony of two witnesses, who claimed they saw Mooney and Billings leave the suitcase. These men were John McDonald and Frank C. Oxman. It is their testimony which the Mooney defense charges was perjured, and which they claimed the district attorney, the late Charles M. Fickert, knew to be perjured.

Of the defenses activities the court said: "One needs only to examine the voluminous record in this proceeding to conclude that underlying the Mooney defense from its inception has been a determined and vigorous campaign of propaganda and vilification, directed with all its force against the state and its witnesses in an effort to accomplish the release of the petitioner."

In concluding its opinion the California Supreme Court made several strong statements regarding "the aims, passions and purposes of the person in question."

The court held that it was established that Mooney was openly hostile to the United States form of government; that for several years prior to 1916 he managed an organization called the International Workers' Defense League, which had for its purpose the defense of those workers who were in the hands of the law; that he wrote letters threatening the Governors of California and Utah unless certain offenders were freed; and that the paper with which he was connected, and for which he wrote, was opposed to this country preparing itself for participation in the World War.

Despite the ruling of the California supreme court, which upheld his conviction and now concludes that he has not established either of the two claims made regarding the alleged perjury, Mooney still has the opportunity to carry the evidence to the highest court in the land for review.

Fourth Ross Ransom Bill Found in Chicago Hotel

CHICAGO, Nov. 1 (AP)—Discovery of another ransom bill provided federal agents with a fresh clue today in the mysterious kidnaping five weeks ago of Charles S. Ross. A $10 note, part of the $50,000 ransom paid to the supposed kidnapers of the retired greeting card manufacturer, was turned over to federal agents yesterday by T. J. Cook, proprietor of a South Side hotel.

Mr. Cook obtained the bill from Ellis C. Williams, a shoe salesman and guest at the hotel, who said he received the bill in his pay envelop Saturday. Mr. Ross was kidnaped Sept. 25, and the ransom was paid two weeks later in $5, $10 and $20 bills. Since then four of the bills, including Mr. Cook's, have turned up.

11 States Sponsor Fair

The 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition at San Francisco is sponsored by the 11 Western states.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Masssachusetts, 10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, on Nov. 7, 14; Dec. 5, 12; Jan. 2, 9, 1938; also shortwave station WIXAL, 10:12 a. m. (15.2mc) and 7 p. m. (6.04mc) on Nov. 7, Dec. 5, Jan. 2, 1938.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 990kc, on Nov. 7, Dec. 5, Jan. 2, 1938.

New York

New York City—Sixth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Nov. 7, 14, 21, 28.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc, also WBXK, 15.2mc, on Nov. 21, Dec. 19; Jan. 16, 1938.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Nov. 7, Dec. 5, Jan. 2, 1938.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHK, 1390kc, on Nov. 14, 28; Dec. 12, 26; Jan. 9, 23, 1938.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WFDM, 560kc, on Nov. 7, 21,; Dec. 5, 19; Jan. 2, 16, 1938.

Mountain States

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on Nov. 28, Dec. 26, Jan. 23, 1938.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1350kc, on Nov. 7, 14, 21, 28; Dec. 5, 12, 19, 26; Jan. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30, 1938.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on Nov. 7, Dec. 5, Jan. 2, 1938.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc; on Nov. 7, 14, 21, 28; Dec. 5, 12, 19, 26; Jan. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30, 1938.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Alberta

Calgary (Second Church): Grand Theater, First Street West and Sixth Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 7.

British Columbia

Victoria: Royal Victoria Theater, 8 p. m., Nov. 9.

England

Berkshire

Reading: Olympia, London Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 19.

Cheshire

Chester: Town Hall, 7:45 p. m., Nov. 15.

Herefordshire

Hereford: Odeon Cinema, High Town, 3 p. m., Nov. 14.

Lancashire

Liverpool (First Church): Great George Street Congregational Church, Great George Street, Liverpool 1, 8 p. m., Nov. 16

Manchester (Fifth Church): Kingsway Cinema, Moseley Road, Levenshulme, 3 p. m., Nov. 14.

London

London (auspices Third and Fifth Churches): Palladium, Argyll Street, Oxford Circus, W. 1, 3 p. m., Nov. 20.

Oxfordshire

Oxford: Town Hall, 8 p. m., Nov. 19.

Shropshire

Shrewsbury: The Music Hall, 7:30 p. m., Nov. 18.

Sussex

Worthing: Town Hall, entrance Stoke Abbott Road, 8 p. m., Nov. 18.

Yorkshire

Halifax (First Church): Church Edifice, Well Head Lane, 7:30 p. m., Nov. 16.

Ireland

Dublin

Dublin (Second Church): Mansion House, Dawson Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 15.

Germany

Berlin (Fourth Church): Saalbau Friedrichshain, No. 43, am Friedrichshain 16-23, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 19. In German.

Braunschweig (aupices First Church, Berlin): Grotrian Steinwegsaal, Breitestrasse, 8 p. m., Nov. 13.

Dresden (Second Church): Gewerbehaus, Ostra-Allee 13, 8 p. m., Nov. 18. In German.

Dresden (Third Church): Gewerbehaus, Ostra-Allee 13, 4 p. m., Nov. 18.

Frankfort, Oder (Society, Lindenstrasse 5): Vortragssaal, Lindenstrasse 5, 4 p. m., Nov. 14. In German.

Frankfort, Oder (Society, Friedrichstrasse 8): Church Room, Sophienstrasse 45, 6 p. m., Nov. 14. In German.

Magdeburg: Kirchenraum, Wallstrasse 2a, 4 p. m. and 8 p. m., Nov. 16. In German.

United States

California

Berkeley (Third Church): Nov. 8.

Carmel: Sunset School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Nov. 7.

Eagle Rock (Sixteenth Church, Los Angeles): Church Edifice, Ellenwood Drive and Merton Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 9.

Fresno: Fresno High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov 12.

Glendale: Church Edifice, 500 South Central Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 12.

Los Angeles (Second Church): Church Edifice, 948 West Adams Boulevard, 8 p. m., Nov. 13.

Los Angeles (Thirty-second Church): Elisa Ryan Studio 3832 Wilshire Boulevard, 8 p. m., Nov. 11.

San Francisco (Seventh Church): Native Sons Auditorium, 430 Mason Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 9

San Rafael: Church Edifice, Fifth and F Streets, 3 p. m., Nov. 7.

Santa Barbara: Church Edifice, 120 East Valerio Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 8.

Taft: Lincoln School Auditorium, North Sixth Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 11.

Van Nuys (Twelfth Church, Los Angeles): Church Edifice, 14654 Hamlin Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 12

Colorado

Boulder: Church Edifice, Thirteenth Street and Mapleton Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 9.

Colorado Springs: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Nov. 11.

Denver (Fifth Church): East Denver High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 12.

Connecticut

New Canaan: H. W. Saxe Junior High School, South Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 12.

Florida

Jacksonville (First Church): Duval County Armory, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 12.

Georgia

Macon: Church Edifice, Georgia Avenue and North Arlington Place, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 11.

Illinois

Chicago (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 5316 Kenmore Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 11.

Chicago (Joint lecture): Chicago Civic Opera House, 20 North Wacker Drive, 12:10 to 12:50 p. m., Nov. 11.

Evanston (First Church): Church Auditorium, Chicago Avenue and Grove Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 12.

Kankakee: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 12.

La Grange: Church Auditorium, 100 South Catherine Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 9.

Oak Park: Church Edifice, 200 North Oak Park Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 11.

Rock Island: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 8.

Indiana

Anderson: Longfellow School Auditorium, 319 East Twelfth Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 12.

Attica: Church Edifice, 304 East Main Street, 3 p. m., Nov. 7.

South Bend: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 8.

Terre Haute: Zorah Shrine Temple, 8 p. m., Nov. 11.

Iowa

Creston: Church Edifice, 104 North Oak Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 9

Kansas

Ellsworth: Silverwood High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 11.

Pittsburg: Church Building, 307 West Euclid, 8 p. m., Nov. 9.

Winfield: I. O. O. F. Hall, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 12.

Kentucky

Louisville (Second Church): Church Edifice, 738 South Fourth Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 9.

Louisiana

Baton Rouge: Dufrocq School Auditorium, Dufrocq Street, 3 p. m., Nov. 7.

New Orleans (Second Church): Jerusalem Temple, St. Charles Avenue and Clio Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 9.

Maryland

Baltimore (Third Church): Fords Theater, 12:10 p. m., Nov. 9.

Michigan

Ann Arbor: Pattengill Auditorium, Ann Arbor High School, 105 South State Street, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 7.

Detroit (Second Church): Church Edifice, 147 East Grand Boulevard, near Jefferson Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 11.

Detroit (Third Church): Church Edifice, Seward Avenue and Second Boulevard, 8 p. m., Nov. 12.

Jackson: Church Edifice, Wildwood Avenue and Homecrest Road, 8 p. m., Nov. 8.

Plymouth: Plymouth High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 7.

Royal Oak: Auditorium, Senior High School, 8 p. m., Nov. 8.

Wyandotte: Church Edifice, Van Alstyne Boulevard and Chestnut Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 8.

Missouri

Columbia: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Nov. 8.

Kansas City (Fifth Church): Ivanhoe Temple, Linwood Boulevard and Park Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 7.

Kansas City (Seventh Church): Plaza Theater, 4701 Wyandotte Street, 12 m., Nov. 8.

Maryville: Church Edifice, 206 South Main Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 12.

Moberly: Masonic Temple, Fourth and Rollins Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 11.

St. Louis (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 5569 Page Boulevard, 8 p. m., Nov. 12.

New Jersey

Atlantic City (First Church): Vernon Room, Haddon Hall, Boardwalk and North Carolina Avenue, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 7.

New Brunswick: Franklin Junior High School, Highland Park, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 7.

New York

Brooklyn (First Church): Church Edifice, New York Avenue and Dean Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 9.

Brooklyn (Second Church): Church Auditorium, Sixty-seventh Street, between Third and Fourth Avenues, 8 p. m., Nov. 11.

Olean: First Presbyterian Church, Laurens and Second Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 12.

Queens Village: Church Edifice, Two Hundred and Seventeenth Street and Ninety-third Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 9.

Silver Creek: High School, Main Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 8.

Ohio

Cincinnati (First Church): Taft Auditorium, Fifth and Sycamore Streets, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 9.

Fostoria: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Nov. 7.

Greenville: St. Clair Memorial Hall, 3 p. m., Nov. 7.

New Philadelphia: Joseph Welty Junior High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Nov. 7.

Oberlin: Oberlin High School, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 7.

Pennsylvania

Johnston: Central High School Auditorium, Somerset Street, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 7.

Lancaster: Hotel Brunswick Ballroom, North Queen and Chestnut Streets, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 9.

Phoenixville: Colonial Theater, Bridge Street, 3 p. m., Nov. 7.

Pottstown: Hippodrome Theater, 3 p. m., Nov. 7.

Upper Darby: Church Edifice, Chestnut Street, east of Sixty-ninth Street, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 8.

Williamsport: Auditorium, Y. W. C. A., 8:15 p. m., Nov. 11.

South Dakota

Mitchell: Senior High School Auditorium, East Fifth Avenue and Langdon Street, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 8.

Watertown: Church Edifice, 101 First Avenue, S. E., 8 p. m., Nov. 9.

Washington

Aberdeen: Church Edifice, 120 East Third Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 11.

Wenatchee: Church Edifice, Washington and Douglas Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 12.

Wisconsin

Kenosha: Lincoln Junior High School Auditorium, Sixty-eighth Street and Eighteenth Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 9.

Madison: Church Edifice, 315 Wisconsin Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 7.

Milwaukee (Joint lecture): Milwaukee Auditorium, 3 p. m., Nov. 7.

Shortwaves

(Continued from Page 1)

ference in early 1938, when the question of reallocation of frequencies will arise, began to press for utilization of the channels. It was plain that if the frequencies are not used, the United States will have difficulty in keeping them, and they may be reassigned to other governments.

For example, the Czechoslovakian Government has already petitioned for use of one of the frequencies, and has begun to utilize it for a few hours daily. A Russian station has already been exploring the field, it is said. Other governments would be tempted to rush into this band if the inter-American claim collapses through lack of use.

Much Sought After

The four frequencies represent the only unused good frequencies on the entire short-wave spectrum, and hence are eagerly coveted by several governments, engaged in the fierce European radio-war of propagandas.

Following the request of the Pan American Union to take over the frequencies, the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation filed with the Federal Communications Commission to secure them, after they had been released from the executive order of the President and handed back to the F. C. C.

At the last moment the National Broadcasting Corporation and the General Electric Company applied for a share, NBC asking for all four Pan American frequencies, and General Electric for two of them.

Hearings held on Friday and Saturday of last week, and today, weighed the respective claims of WIXAL and the two commercial stations.

Argument against handing the frequencies over to the two commercial corporations is that thereby the old vested interest of private property is to some degree set up. The private radio interests have never given up any rights assigned them by the FCC hitherto, and it is to be feared that if the Government wished these frequencies back, it would encounter the same opposition as would be forthcoming if it attempted to take back other frequencies which are already in commercial use.

Many Issues Involved

Likewise, the United States is obligated to make the channels available for other American countries, under treaty agreement, and if the channels are handed over to private commercial interests, it would be more difficult for this Government to share them with others.

Since the issues of government operation, of international vying for frequencies, of private monopoly and non-commercial radio, are all involved in the present case, it is regarded as holding unusual significance for the portentous future of radio.

Britain Aids Bulgarian Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

caution in moving toward the common front Britain is advocating.

There is reason to believe that as soon as Roumania's forthcoming general elections are over a fresh effort will be made to conclude the talks which have been in progress for some time for recognition by the Little Entente of Hungary's legal right to arm. If these are successful similar negotiations will be started with Bulgaria.

King Boris was understood to be seeking legalization of his large modern army under the Treaty of Neuilly. His army is recognised now as an internal police force.

The post-war Treaty of Neuilly, signed in 1919, limited Bulgaria's armed forces to 33,000 men. Recent military maneuvers revealed that Bulgaria's modern army and equipment is extensive. It was impossible, however, to determine the exact size of the army.

French Plane Flies Atlantic to Africa

PARIS, Nov. 1 (AP)—France's great flying boat Lieutenant de Vaisseau Paris landed today at Dakar, Senegal French West African colony, after a flight across the South Atlantic from Natal, Brazil.

The return voyage, the crew reported, was without incident. The giant plane covered the 1830 miles over open ocean in 17 hours 55 minutes, average speed was 105 miles an hour. Officials said no attempt was made to establish a record.

Arms

(Continued from Page 1)

nage now on the ways and start these additional units will require expenditures of approximately the same sums as were appropriated for the current fiscal year. It has for its objective the achievement of a full treaty-strength fleet in modern ships by 1942. No contraction of this program is implied.

It will, nevertheless, keep new naval tonnage coming off the ways at an impressively constant rate. During the past calendar year to date the Navy has completed one aircraft carrier, the Yorktown, one heavy cruiser, two light cruisers, 26 destroyers and six submarines. The existing program of ships now under construction includes two battleships, two aircraft carriers, one heavy cruiser, two light cruisers, 40 destroyers, 16 submarines and two auxiliaries.

Stated in a different way, the total of ships now under construction plus those contemplated for next year will amount to: four battleships, two aircraft carriers, one heavy cruiser, nine light cruisers, 44 destroyers, 20 submarines and six auxiliaries.

This amount of new tonnage added to the existing fleet will leave the United States very little short of the full treaty objective in modern ships—significant deficiencies continuing to exist only in destroyers and submarines, of which the Navy still has large number of World War units.

Some Categories Lag

The cruiser and aircraft carrier categories will be complete and more battleships will be under way than the Navy's technical experts consider theoretically desirable at any one time. They do not wish to lay down more than the four for some years to come, although there will be a continued deficiency in under-age ships after the four now contemplated are finished.

General Classified

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United States and Canada

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144 High St.
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Distributors for Maine
D. & H. Cone Cleaned Anthracite
Sewell Seam. Pool One. Navy Standard
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(Continued)

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With Name Printed
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Less in Three-Pair Boxes
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PORTLAND MAINE

NEW HAMPSHIRE

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE FRIENDLY SHOP
at our new location
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Interesting and Useful Gifts for Christmas Giving
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190 North Main Street Tel. 24-W

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Good Clothes
HARDY & McSWINEY
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The original seamless self-basting roaster complete with inner tray. The standard for over 30 years.
Prices from $1.00 to $4.50
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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Electrical Contractors
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1196 Elm St. Phone 667 and 668

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

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THE LEAVITT CO.

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(Continued)

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Shoes from AFFLECKS
Men's, Women's, and Children's Shoes
Manager, STAN. WESTMACOTT
319 Portage Avenue

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG
(Continued)

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TURN TO QUALITY
TURN TO ECONOMY
Piggly Wiggly (Canadian) Ltd.
Operating 22 Modern Food Markets in Winnipeg

Flowering Plants
and bouquets will brighten your home all winter
FLORIST SHOP, MAIN FLOOR
Hudson's Bay Company

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2—SHOE STORES—2
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Red & White Chain Stores
Preference given to Made-in-Canada goods. Operated co-operatively. Sponsored and operated in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
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ONTARIO

HAMILTON

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Home Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
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QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
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Kitchener St. Catharines Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Barrie
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
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Will cut heating costs. Ask for free estimates.
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ROLLS AND CAKES
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IT'S
WILSON'S SHOE STORE
Established in '63
73 KING STREET, EAST

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Members of Florist Telegraph Delivery
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Next door is under same management
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BURBERRY COATS
BORSALINO HATS
FASHION-CRAFT
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ONTARIO

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For information regarding local and national advertisers, Tel. Fairmont 218 Hours 9 A. M.-5 P. M. Daily
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TRADE MARK
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Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.
Phone our Service Stations
re guaranteed DOMINION TIRES for all motor cars. Prices, trade-in *allowances* and our *service* will please you.
Wonderful THREE Combination

Cliff Robinson
Quality Meats, Provisions
For early service, phone your order the night before to the nearest of our four stores:
202 Dundas .....Met 7111
613 Dundas .....Fair 970
729 Richmond .....Met 167
77 Wharncliffe .....Met 4568

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LONDON CANADA

Geo. E. Logan & Sons
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Our Modern Chapel Is Completely Air-Conditioned and Cooled.
Moderate Prices.
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For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*
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60 employees. Fender and Body Bumping. Repair all cars. "Noted for service."
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Cleaner and Dyer
of Recognized Ability
LONDON and SARNIA
6 Telephones—6 Motor Deliveries

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All flat work finished.
Shirts with This Service, 10c each
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Furrier
Ladies' Fur Coats and Neckwear
MODERN COLD STORAGE
533 Richmond Street Met. 4[illegible]
Opposite Christian Science church

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The Clothier
FALL STYLE PARADE
Showing the Smartest in Clothing, Furnishings and Hats.
For men and young men. Prices to please.
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Stores Also at Stratford and Galt

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We Solicit Your Continued Good Will and Patronage
We represent thirty of the largest companies for every form of insurance.
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Painting and Decorating
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★ *Home Furnishings of Distinction* ★
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CANADA BREAD CO. LIMITED
Makers of
THE FAMOUS BUTTER NUT BREAD
Rich as Butter—Sweet as a Nut
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THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.
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The Ottawa Evening Citizen

SEE NEXT PAGE

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Hours:
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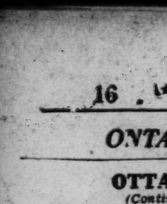

Milk, Cream
Butter
Ice Cream
Eggs
Midway 3541

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Featuring Wearable Coats

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Choice Meats, Fruits and Vegetables, Quality Groceries

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CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
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Good Food, Well Cooked.
Nicely Served
(WE CATER FOR BANQUETS)

5 Direct Phones KI. 3121
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"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

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Call me at KINGSDALE 5171
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All Kinds of Printing and yet only one kind—Good Printing.
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35% Dividend Savings
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ROSELAWN FARMS, Ltd.
Milk From 100% Government Tuberculin Tested Herds
IT COSTS NO MORE
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ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

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LINGERIE
BRASSIERES
WOOLNOUGH SHOP

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Curtains are very carefully laundered, measured and returned to exact size and perfectly straight, edges square and no pin marks. Send yours today.
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$1.00—12:30 to 2 P. M.
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THE ST. GEORGE APTS.
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COAL COKE
LL. 3131

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Richer and Better Dairy Products
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Good Shoes for All Occasions
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HOTPOINT STOVES
Mills & Hadwin
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14 Years' Continuous Service

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Ranges
Furnish your home at
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WINDSOR, ONT.
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BURBERRY OVERCOATS
Their traditionally fine tailoring shows the touch of a master . . . in a wide range of patterns, styles and colours. $59.50 to $85

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SECOND FLOOR

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A Quality Store for 94 Years and A Quality Store Still
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"Montreal's Quality Store for Men"
BURBERRY COATS
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Hats, Shoes and Clothes
Max Beauvais Limited
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for EVERYTHING
DYERS
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FURRIERS
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COAL FUEL OIL * DOLLARD 4601

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COMPANY LIMITED

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Moderately Priced
from $3.00 to $7.50
HOSIERY—69c and 75c

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A Modern Idea in Music Teaching for Children from 6 to 12
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CANADA BREAD
Makers of
BUTTERNUT and the new CORONATION loaf.

Ye Olde English Cheese
Specialists in imported and domestic cheese
TABLE DELICACIES
Ask for price list Tel. LANcaster 9932
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ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
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Regina's Newest and Most Up-to-Date Electrical Store.
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REGINA

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Choice Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
One Store Only
Free Delivery Broad and 11th
Tel. 6641
Gerber's STRAINED VEGETABLES

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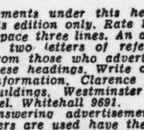
LIMITED
Home of Good Shoes



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Phone 5458 715 2nd Ave. N.

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Boys' and Young Men's Wear
Men's Made-to-Measure Suits
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European Local Classified

(Continued)

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Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

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ACCOMPANIST and coach for singers and instrumentalists, Mr. R. J. A. Webb, 15 Stratford Rd., London, W. 8. Western 4039.

Dorothy Martin, L.R.A.M., A.R.C.M.
Solo Pianist
Accompanist and Coach
53 Buckland Crescent, Hampstead
N. W. 3. Phone Primrose 5758.

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EXPERT all round free-lance artist can increase his output; portraiture in any medium; capable of drawing or painting anything in any medium; extensive exhibitor; specimens if desired; a selection of original work for sale. S. WHITEHEAD-SMITH, 16 Dunchurch Road, Rugby

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42, Lexham Gardens, W. 8. Western 1201. Commander S. H. Morres, R. N., Resident Proprietor. Large sunny rooms. QUIET. Modern appointments.

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Your BOOK problems solved—and, of course, we have your Greeting Cards. 326 Kings Road, S. W. 3. Phone FLA. 6572.

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Phone: EUSton 1071-2

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LOOK SLIM BY WEARING
a corset or belt made to measure
by MME. FESTA
Agent for Kickernick undergarments
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Costumes de ville, de reception, et de cour. Gowns for every occasion. Tel.: Putney 4216. 223a Upper Richmond Rd., London, S. W. 15.

CUT, FIT, MAKE YOUR DRESS
under expert tuition; 12 lessons, 3 gns.
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RELIABLE Secretarial Staff; permanent or temporary supplied without charge to employers. H. CRAIG-KELLY & CO., 20, Copthall Ave., London, E. C. 2. Met. 3180.

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57 Schubert Road, London, S. W. 15.

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Members of the British Launderers Research Association

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Notting Hill Gate

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PERFECT WORK—MENDING FREE
PLEASE WRITE OR RING MRS. JOYCE
NEWTON RENOWN 3127 35 MILES RADIUS

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140, Park Lane, London, W. 1
Tel. Mayfair 3194

MR. N. BRYAN-JONES, F.B.O.A., F.I.O., consulting optician, may be consulted by appointment at Bognor Regis, Worthing and London; enquiries are invited at Liverpool Chambers, Liverpool Gardens, Worthing. Telephone 2630.

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WESTMINSTER — Divan bedsitting rooms; meals if required; special care available. Baker, 11 St. George's Sq., S. W. 1. Victoria 5487

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Phone MANsion Ho. 3302

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REPRESENTATIVES wanted to sell margarine and allied products to the bakery trade; salary and commission. Apply W. Brandis & Co. Ltd., Mitcham, Surrey.

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Tel, Bayswater 3039

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LAVERS WAY & CO., 223 Upper Richmond Rd., London, S. W. 15 (Putney 6169). Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor and Habit Maker. (Established 25 years). Renovations, Remodelling, Fur Work.

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Auctioneers, Surveyors and Estate Agents
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Rents Collected—Estates Managed

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Also represented in Cannes, Nice and Monte Carlo
Advisory Agents for all classes of Property. Valuations for Fire Insurance, Probate and Division. Structural and Sanitary Surveys, and Sales by Auction of Real Estate and Furniture and Effects throughout London and the Country.
Specialists in the management of property and collection of Rents.

RYAN and RYAN
(The House Bureau) Flaxman 2747
Queens Elm Corner, Church Street, Chelsea
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS
Special attention. Rent collection and management

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LET ME BRIGHTEN YOUR OUTLOOK
J. W. TARRY'S WINDOW CLEANING SERVICE 318 Cold Harbor Lane Brixton S. W. 9

England

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Whitehall 9691 9 A. M. — 5 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

KING'S RADIO
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for "SOUND" Service
RENTING 48-HOUR REPAIR SERVICE TELEVISION
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NEW ADDRESS
TOM HILL (Sloane Sq.) Ltd.
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Makers of
GOOD LEATHER GOODS

"A Bargain in Every Purchase"
is the slogan adopted by
Bradley & Perrins Ltd.
who supply only the best and most reliable goods at moderate prices. General Fancy and Furnishing Drapers. 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367 and 369 Harrow Road, Paddington, London W. 9.

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STANLEY J. PETTINGALL
INSURANCE BROKER
Will take care of all
Your Insurance Problems
1/2 Gracechurch St., London
(by appointment)
Station Approach, Chingford, E. 4
Silverthorn 2018/9

THE LITTLE CAKE SHOP
HOME MADE CAKES, FRUIT and MEAT PIES, SAVOURIES
Luncheons and Teas
167 George Street, Edgware Rd., W. 1

ENGLAND

LONDON (Continued)

• REMOVALS and Storage made easy
Modern equipment, super capacity vans. World-wide organisation. Quotations free.
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32 Sloane Street, London, S. W. 1
Tel. Sloane 6171, and at Bournemouth
London Showrooms for Allen's fadeless DUROBELLE furnishing fabrics

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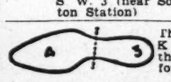

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

George Washington once made the following remark which might very readily be applied to today's governmental situation:

"ABCDEB ABF ECGFHIJFIA KL MFFNOP KI MFQA, ABF IRAKCI KL HKSB RIM KAL HKSBFL RTTCHM R TDIM UBKSB UKOO ICA QF FRLKOP FVBRDLAFM."

Sing!

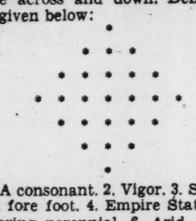
I sing when I's happy,
I sing when I's sad,
I sing when I's tempted
To be mighty bad!

A good ole hymn drive de evil away,
So sing, chillun, sing at yo' work and yo' play.

—Minny M. H. Ayers

Word Diamond

Words are to be filled in on this diagram so that they will read the same across and down. Definitions are given below:



1. A consonant. 2. Vigor. 3. Scraped with fore foot. 4. Empire State. 5. A flowering perennial. 6. Arid. 7. Another consonant.

Letter Changing

This is shared by a Chicago reader—a chance to change CARD to FILE in 5 moves.

How Long Was Each Side?

A realtor owned a tract of land 80 rods square. He sold one-fourth of it. If the part he sold was also square, how long was each side?

Fun With Synonyms

Ten more words and their synonyms to be paired off. The first has been checked as usual:

1	honest	renowned	
2	common	empty	
3	placid	sincere	1
4	rapid	hirsute	
5	compact	colossal	
6	valiant	tranquil	
7	gigantic	ordinary	
8	vacant	firm	
9	hairy	speedy	
10	distinguished	heroic	

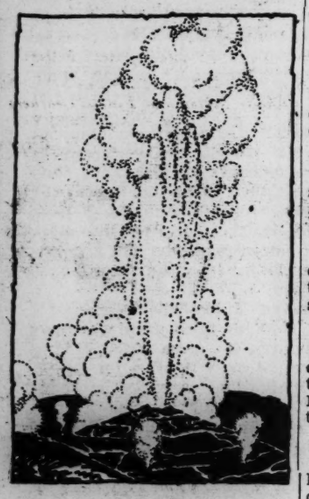
(Answers Appear on This Page)

Did You Ever Wonder

What Makes a Geyser Spout?

A geyser is a hot spring which sends up at intervals a fountain of hot water or steam. One of the most famous geysers is called Old Faithful, and is located in Yellowstone National Park. Old Faithful sends up a column of steam and water (about 125 feet high) every 65 minutes.

Geysers are found in regions which were once volcanic. In such regions there is still considerable



heat near the surface of the earth, and it is this subterranean heat which causes the geyser to spout.

The mouth of the geyser looks like a huge funnel with the stem running down into the earth. The water at the bottom of the narrow part of the geyser, down underground, is hotter than the water up near the geyser's mouth. Being under pressure, this water below forces its way to the surface with a rush, pushing the column of water above it high into the air.

The escape of the steam and the throwing out of the column of water temporarily releases the pressure and lowers the temperature of the water at the bottom of the geyser; so after the eruption, the geyser remains quiet for a while, until once more the water below becomes hot enough to change again to steam, causing another eruption, and so on.

That's What I Call a Friend

One whose grip is a little tighter,
One whose smile is a little brighter,
One whose deeds are a little whiter,
That's what I call a friend.

One who'll lend as quick as he'll borrow,
One who's the same today as tomorrow,
One who will share your joy—and sorrow,
That's what I call a friend.

One whose thoughts are a little cleaner,
One whose mind is a little keener,
One who avoids those things that are meaner,
That's what I call a friend.

One, when you're gone, who'll miss you sadly,
One who'll welcome you back again gladly.
One who, though angered, will not speak madly,
That's what I call a friend.

One who is always willing to aid you,
One whose advice has always paid you,
One who defended when others flayed you,
That's what I call a friend.

One who has been fine when life seemed rotten,
One whose ideals you have not forgotten,
One who has given you more than he's gotten,
That's what I call a friend!

—John Burroughs.

Daily Anecdote

Pleasant Chat

An English newspaper once printed this bit of gossip: "James McNeill Whistler and Oscar Wilde were seen yesterday at Brighton, talking as usual about themselves."

Whistler sent the paragraph to Wilde with a note saying, "I wish these reporters would be accurate; if you remember, Oscar, we were talking about me."

Wilde sent him a telegram saying: "It is true, Jimmie, we were talking about you; but I was thinking about myself."

What They Say

Praise From a High Source

"Phrasing does not matter, for we can always rely on the reporters to correct our prose."—Lord Crawford.

Publicity

"Publicity, though I dislike it, is a necessity of the times."—The Archbishop of Canterbury.

Ambition

"I wish I knew the classics well enough to correct other people with the ferocity such knowledge invariably confers."—Cyril Connolly.

The King's English

"When a word acquires an American flavor it becomes anathema to the ardent preservers of the King's English, even though it may go back to Boadicea."—H. L. Mencken.

Sh—h!

"Think what cinemas would be like if they had pews instead of comfortable seats!"—H. L. Taylor.

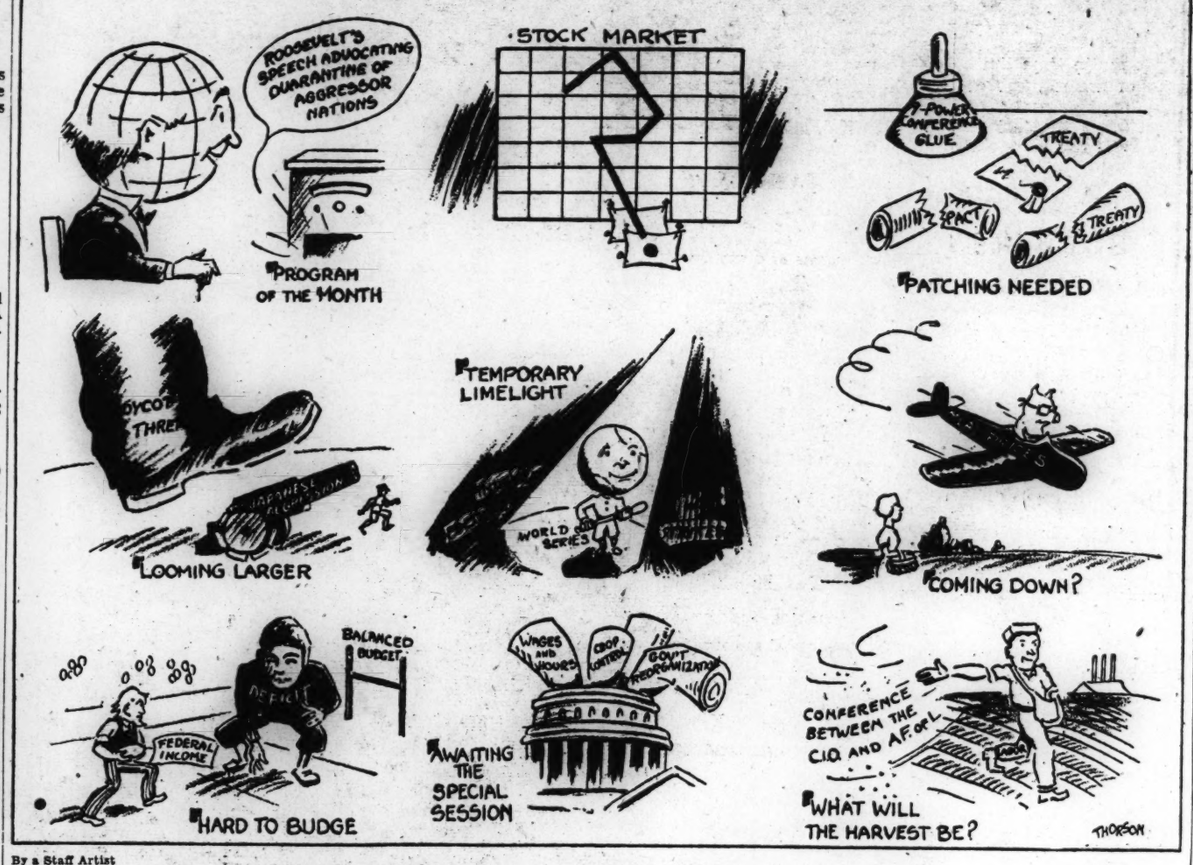
Preparedness

"There is not much use in the sheep passing resolutions in favor of vegetarianism while there are still wolves who like mutton."—Dean Inge.

We Still Get a Thrill

"I think air travel is the most deadly monotonous thing I can think of."—Mrs. Amy Mollison.

The Cartoonist Looks Back Over October



By a Staff Artist

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

A Literary Evening

Because parties can be instructive as well as hilarious, each guest may be invited to bring some selection to read—a favorite bit of prose, poetry, play, philosophy, or original composition, not to exceed ten minutes per person.

The variety of subject matter presented proves a delightful surprise to all, and when twelve guests are present, it affords two hours of solid satisfaction. At the conclusion, a blind ballot may be taken to determine the most appealing selection. The winner might receive a pair of book-ends, or other appropriate prize.

Place cards for the occasion may include gems of thought on the subject of books, readily gleaned from an anthology of quotations. Table conversation can be enlivened by quoting excerpts from famous writings to see who can first determine the author or poet.—A. L. R., Chicago.

Odds and Ends

Standard Time

Standard time was first adopted in the United States in 1883.

Difference of Opinion

In England, "apartments" are called "flats"; and one doesn't "rent" a thing—one "hires" it.

Bromine

Each cubic mile of sea water contains around 600,000 tons of bromine—a substance indispensable in the manufacture of no-knock gasoline.

Gale

Perhaps the highest wind on record in the United States was the 180-mile-an-hour wind at Lansing, Michigan, in December, 1919.

Quotation for Today

HE AT all times, and everywhere, gave his strength to the weak, his substance to the poor, his sympathy to the suffering, and his heart to God.—INSCRIPTION ON TOMB IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

In Lighter Vein

Dated

The orderly officer received a complaint about the issue of bread.

"Soldiers should not make a fuss about trivialities, my man," he said. "If Napoleon had had that bread when he was crossing the Alps, he'd have eaten it with delight."

"Yes, sir," said the lance-corporal, "but it was fresh then."—Tit-Bits.

A Large Order

Mom sends little Willie to store at the busiest hour of the day with the following note:

"Please buy these tickets for our party; and please give Willie an empty box, a piece of wrapping paper, and some string; also sell him a stamp—and will you weigh Willie on your scales?"—Montreal Star.

—Humorist

Sign Writer: "Yes, an' if you don't settle for my last job, I'm going to leave it like that!"

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Now a Good Corner

About two years ago a father, mother, and grown daughter rented a store on what had been regarded as an undesirable corner. They had very little equipment, and the store appeared quite bare. There was only one showcase and one counter; and the signs in the window were crudely lettered. However, around their little store was a delightful atmosphere of home cooking. One could smell it for half a block in every direction.

The three made and sold bread, using eggs and whole milk in the dough. They also made snails and special cakes fresh each day. In the showcase there were pans of stew, Swiss steak and gravy, liver and bacon, along with other specialties. Now, they are also preparing turkey dinners to take out.

Although there are no tables in the store, business men come from the downtown section and sit in their cars while they enjoy curb service. The signs are still handmade and a bit crude, but nobody could ever again call the corner undesirable.—Gail B. C., San Francisco.

Lost

Lost, yesterday, somewhere between sunrise and sunset, two golden hours, each set with sixty diamond minutes.—Horace Mann.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "Though the government is deeply in debt, the nation is rich and its riches afford a fund which will not be easily exhausted."

Word Diamond: N, pep, pawed, New York, peony, dry, K.

Letter Changing: Card, cord, ford, fore, fire, file.

How Long Was Each Side?: 40 rods.

Fun With Synonyms: Honest—sincere; common—ordinary; placid—tranquil; rapid—speedy; compact—firm; valiant—heroic; gigantic—colossal; vacant—empty; hairy—hirsute; distinguished—renowned.

Current Events Quiz

A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News

1. Is Japan planning to attend the Nine-Power Conference at Brussels?

2. What outstanding corporation in the United States has announced its intention of turning over its management to younger men?

3. Is voting compulsory in Australia?

4. Why have Britain and France sent warships to patrol the Mediterranean near the Balearic Islands?

5. What record flying time between Australia and England has been established by Jean Batten?

6. What country should have its former place "in the African sun," according to Premier Mussolini?

7. Did the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L. come to an agreement in their drive for peace?

8. When do the Windsors sail for their five-week tour of the United States?

9. How soon is the drive to relieve the housing problem to start in the United States?

10. Why has Brazil banned Mark Twain's "Adventures of Tom Sawyer" from its public libraries and schools?

11. What is the probable cost of the new federal farm program for its first year?

12. Why did Premier Van Zeeland of Belgium resign his office?

13. What Chinese province, recently conquered by the Japanese army, has declared its independence from the Chinese Government?

14. How much more will the buyer at the automobile show have to pay for his 1938 car than he did for his 1937 model?

15. Have the Japanese forces been losing ground in the Shanghai area?

Detailed Answers Will Be Found Elsewhere on This Page

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Membership Decides

Question: In an organization having not more than 25 active members, a petition was signed by 13 members and presented to the board, requesting the board to make certain improvements in one of its departments. The board took favorable action on only two of the steps requested. The 13 who signed the petition, constituting more than half the membership, still feel the need of these changes. What would wisdom and fairness direct as a wise move?

Answer: Without access to the by-laws, it is not known whether the board in this organization is given powers in excess of those usually delegated to boards of local organizations. Presuming that the bylaws are no different from most in this respect, it is the prerogative of the members to direct rather than request the board. If 13 of 25 members favor certain action, the simple and proper step is to introduce a resolution at a meeting of members, authorizing the changes desired and directing the board to carry them out. There should be no hesitancy to do this.

The foundation of democratic government begins with the organization itself. Members should strive to know more rather than less about organization affairs and to take more rather than less part in formulating policies and deciding action.

Telling the Time

The time of day I do not tell,
As some do, by the clock,
Or by the distant chiming bell
Set on the steeple rock,
But by the progress that I see
In what I have to do.
It's either Done o'Clock to me,
Or only Half-Past Through.

—John Kendrick Bangs.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Sharing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ardmore, Okla.

More than 31,000 women in Oklahoma are banded together by their Home Demonstration Clubs to better the living conditions on farms in this state. And every day there is abundant evidence that by raising their own standards, they are enlarging their vision of others' needs.

Accounts such as these are not at all unusual: One group in Murray County furnished an invalid girl with handiwork and reading material; another group in a part of the state where drought conditions have been severe, canned fruits and vegetables for a neighbor who was handicapped; rural school children's hot lunches have been provided, as well as the equipment with which to prepare such food at school.

It is good to realize, with the Thanksgiving season so close at hand, that among this group of homemakers, there is already a sharing of the harvest with others.

Fit Company for Oneself

I have to live with myself, and so
I want to be fit for myself to know,
I want to be able as days go by
Always to look myself straight in the eye;
I don't want to stand with the setting sun
And hate myself for the things I've done.

I don't want to keep on a closet shelf
A lot of secrets about myself,
And fool myself as I come and go,
Into thinking that nobody else will know
The kind of man I really am:
I don't want to dress myself up in sham.

I want to go out with my head erect,
I want to deserve all men's respect;
But here in the struggle for fame and pelf
I want to be able to like myself;
I don't want to look at myself and know
That I'm bluster and bluff and empty show.

I never can hide myself from me,
I can see what others may never see,
I know what others may never know;
I never can fool myself, and so
Whatever happens I want to be
Self-respecting and conscience free.

—Renfrew Press

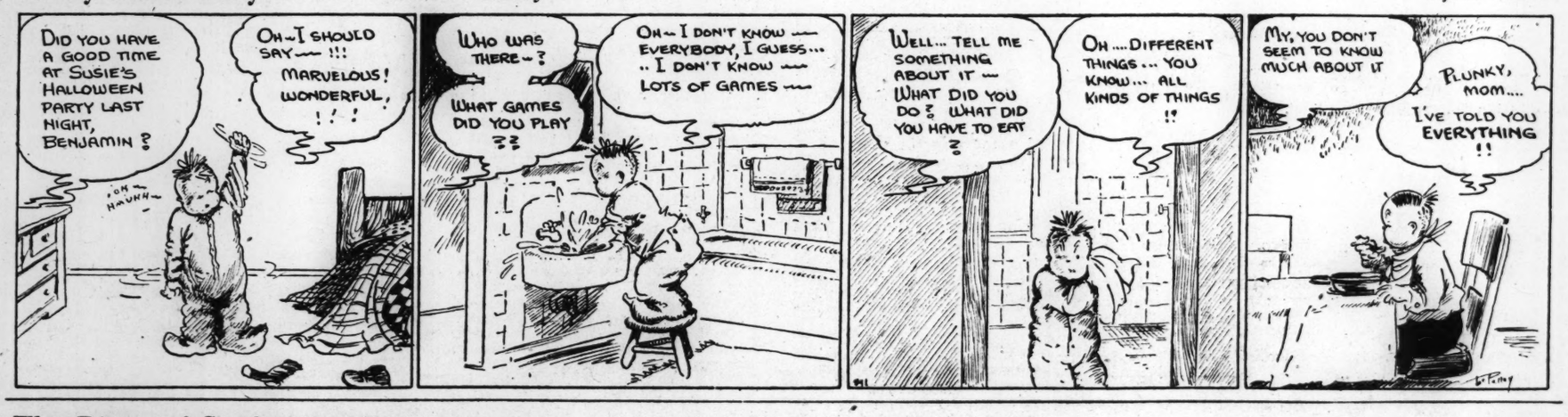
Current Events Quiz

(Answers)

1. No; Japan has refused an invitation to participate.
2. United States Steel Corporation. Edward R. Stettinius Jr., 38 years old, will take over the chairmanship on April 4; 47-year-old Benjamin F. Fairless will take over the presidency on Jan. 1.
3. Yes; the failure to vote in Australia means a $10 fine.
4. Because of the attack on two French vessels.
5. She flew from Australia to England in 5 days, 18 hours, and 15 minutes, cutting 14 hours and 15 minutes from the previous record.
6. Premier Mussolini in a speech celebrating the fifteenth anniversary of the Fascist march on Rome demanded that Germany be restored to her place "in the African sun."
7. No; the meeting ended in a deadlock.
8. On Nov. 6.
9. The new drive to encourage recovery and provide relief from the housing shortage will open as soon as Congress convenes.
10. This step is part of Brazil's campaign against "subversive and communist literature"!
11. $1,000,000,000.
12. To fight the charges that he received unwarranted payments from the National Bank.
13. The freedom of Suiyuan Province from China has been decreed, and use of the Chinese national flag is forbidden.
14. From 4 to 10 per cent more.
15. No; the Chinese forces have been gradually withdrawing from this area. Tazang was taken after a five-day offensive by Japanese troops.

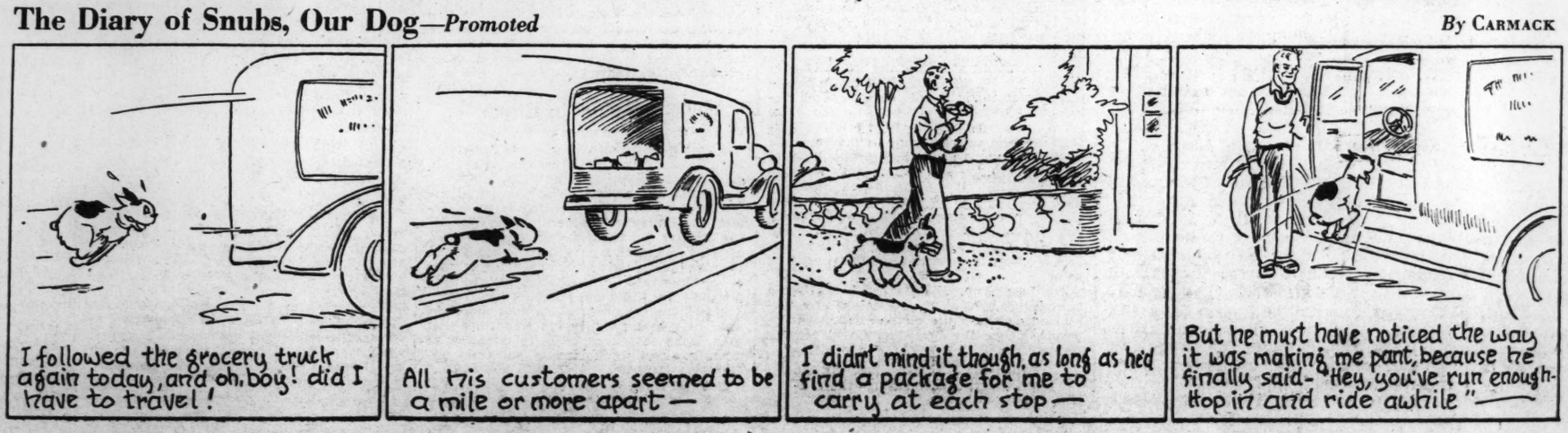
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Talkative Tubby*

By Le Pelley


DID YOU HAVE A GOOD TIME AT SUSIE'S HALLOWEEN PARTY LAST NIGHT, BENJAMIN?
OH—I SHOULD SAY— !!! MARVELOUS! WONDERFUL! ! !
OH—HAWHH—
WHO WAS THERE—?
WHAT GAMES DID YOU PLAY??
OH—I DON'T KNOW— EVERYBODY, I GUESS... .. I DON'T KNOW — LOTS OF GAMES —
WELL... TELL ME SOMETHING ABOUT IT— WHAT DID YOU DO? WHAT DID YOU HAVE TO EAT?
OH....DIFFERENT THINGS... YOU KNOW... ALL KINDS OF THINGS !!
MY, YOU DON'T SEEM TO KNOW MUCH ABOUT IT
PLUNKY, MOM....
I'VE TOLD YOU EVERYTHING !!
Le Pelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Promoted*

By Carmack


I followed the grocery truck again today, and oh, boy! did I have to travel!
All his customers seemed to be a mile or more apart—
I didn't mind it though, as long as he'd find a package for me to carry at each stop—
But he must have noticed the way it was making me pant, because he finally said—"Hey, you've run enough—Hop in and ride awhile"—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Toward a Better Civil Service

THE United States today has as much need of improved administration as it has of wise and constructive policies. For that reason no question of wages and hours, of farm relief nor of governmental reorganization should overshadow the civil service bills that will be presented to the special session of Congress. Functions of the Federal Government have been so multiplied and the standards of civil service so debauched for the sake of spoils and patronage that only careless statecraft will fail to do something constructive to better the government service.

The two principal civil service bills, the Mead and Byrnes, would give the President authority to bring the vast majority of Government employees under the merit system. With the percentage of civil service employees reduced to 60 from the Hoover mark of 80, with more than seventy government agencies turned over by the New Deal to the spoilsman and with the yearly payroll at more than $500,000,000, immediate extension of the merit system is the only way to redeem a very bad record in the handling of governmental appointments.

The nation has every right to expect Congress to make this extension and to do it without artful exemptions and loopholes that defeat the ends of civil service. The present bills, in the exemptions they specify and in the very provision that makes extension of the civil service discretionary with the President, contain broad avenues of evasion and sabotage. But a public aroused over mounting governmental expenses and increasingly literate in the costs and waste inherent in political administration will demand that Congress enact a bill drafted in good faith and free from legalistic trapdoors.

These bills, moreover, would revolutionize civil service as the nation has known it for half a century. The three-man civil service commission would be abolished. In its place would be a national personnel administrator. Although this proposed revolutionary reform in the machinery of civil service is secondary to the extension of the merit system on some terms, it is, nevertheless, an issue of enormous significance. Civil service may be extended by legislative fiat to all executive administrators, but, if the structure of this service remains deficient, government administration must suffer.

The one-man administrator is a modern civil service device to center authority and to make for more energetic and positive control of the government service. The trend in states and cities has been in favor of the lone administrator; it certainly conforms more nearly to general business practices.

Yet this method is not without possible dangers. One man over 800,000 governmental workers would have tremendous power. If he was inefficient, partisan or arbitrary there would be no colleague with equal power to counteract his influence as there is on a commission. One man might also find well nigh irresistible pressures converging upon him from the President, the department heads, the legislators and special interest blocs of every description. His power could not be divided among different parties, different sexes, different creeds as might be the case with a three-man commission.

It is true that the one-man administrator represents the more streamlined version of civil service control. Yet in the little-heeded experience of Australia, an unchecked one-man administrator was found unsatisfactory and a compromise between this method and the old commission was finally adopted. This may point to a possible avenue of exploration for the United States. A personnel administrator, adequately restrained by a nonpartisan commission, might furnish at least a sensible first step in the direction of civil service reform. The commission could serve as a board of review, a collaborator on policy and a brake against too precipitous centralization of the government service.

Indisputably a more energetic and positive civil service is needed. But caution should be exercised in moving toward this goal. Ultimate perfecting of the actual machinery of civil service may prove a long-time process; it should not discourage the extension of the merit system which can be made today.

The Legion in England

A NOTABLE welcome was extended to those members of the American Legion who, in their pilgrimage to the American war graves in Europe, paid a visit to England. In the talks they had with King George VI and Queen Elizabeth at Buckingham Palace, and their reception at Westminster Hall by Anthony Eden, the Foreign Minister, and in formal lunches, an opportunity was found to express British appreciation of their visit.

It is well to recall, as Mr. Eden did, that so much of the history of Great Britain is shared by the people of the United States; that centuries of that history went to the making of the language, the law, the ethical system, the customs which both countries inherit; that they have the same Bible and much of the same literature.

The essential cause which both countries have at heart is the same—since both have the will for peace, they cannot but endeavor to concert measures world-wide in their extent to check war-makers and facilitate peace.

Time to "Talk Turkey"?

TALK of setting a definite time limit to the discussion of withdrawal of "volunteers" from Spain is now heard even in London. Meanwhile indications of French impatience with the pace the International Non-Intervention Committee is taking assume the form of new references to the possibility of opening the border between France and Spain to the movement of men and supplies for the Valencia Government.

Neither British hints nor French fretting, however, is likely to impress the Italo-German bloc in the Non-Intervention Committee. They have become accustomed to London's demands that something be accomplished soon, and to France's Pyrenean threat. Job was an impetuous person as compared with the formulators of British and French policy on Spain.

Premier Mussolini's expressed sympathy for German colonial demands is momentarily less important for its own sake than as an indication of the increased aplomb with which Franco-British soft-glove treatment of the totalitarian powers at London has endowed those powers. Italy can have only a definitely limited interest in German territorial expansion and, indeed, in the disturbance of the territorial status quo for Germany's sake, since Italy herself was a beneficiary of the peace treaties to the extent of acquiring sections of the Tyrol inhabited by German-speaking populations.

No doubt the Italian interest in German colonies was intended not only to celebrate the continuance of Italo-German success in the Non-Intervention Committee, but to help insure the further continuance of that success. Perhaps Il Duce overlooked another aspect of his sudden seeming altruism, or expected London and Paris to overlook it. It is an aspect that has not been missed elsewhere, however, for it appears to confirm a growing belief that the totalitarian appetite for diplomatic success only becomes more ravenous as it is fed, and that possibly the only dish that will finally appease it must contain what a Yankee would call "cold turkey." But that means getting down to hard facts—and without postponement.

Japan and the Drug Traffic

AT A moment when Japanese bombs are being dropped upon unarmed cities in China a new and scarcely less terrible crime is being committed against those Chinese who have submitted to Japanese rule.

This consists in the demoralization of the people of Manchoukuo, Jehol, Fukien and neighboring territories under Japanese control by development of the drug traffic upon a scale never previously equalled, a scale which has converted this area into the chief world center of one of the most nefarious trades that exist.

The fact is brought to light in an authoritative report issued by a committee appointed by the League of Nations at Geneva. This committee finds that opium growing has increased to an extent never previously known in northern China. Factories have been set up and are turning out heroin in quantities many times in excess of the whole world's legitimate demands. In one Sino-Japanese city alone—that of Harbin—50,000 drug addicts are said by a credible witness to visit the heroin dens daily. There has also begun an export trade to Europe, America, and Northern Africa to an extent which is believed to make the Far East the source of nearly 90 per cent of all the illicit heroin traffic in the world.

Up to the present the Chinese have been the chief victims of this state of things. But it affects also Japan, a country whose good name is already suffering under the imputation of military ruthlessness, to which now is added a charge vouched for by a League of Nations committee, of encouraging a noxious traffic injurious to all the world.

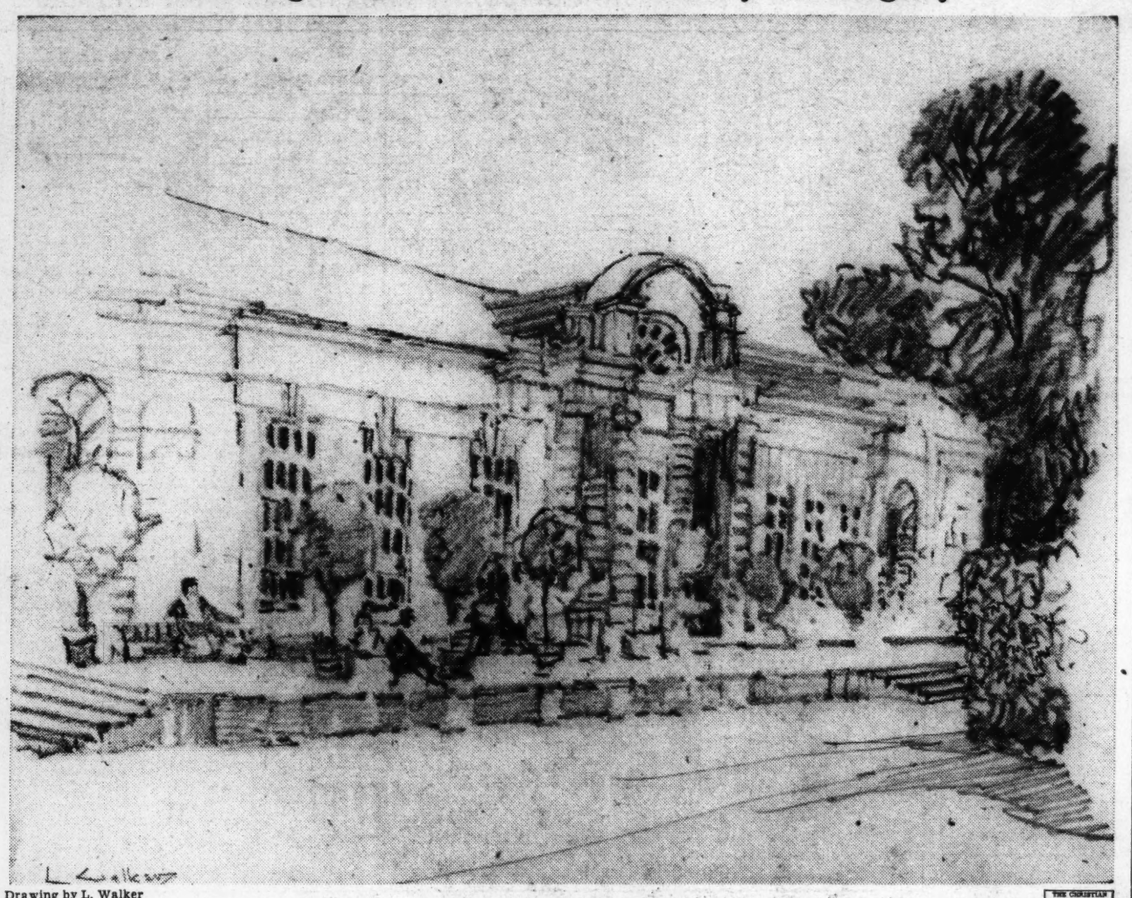
Another Million

LORD NUFFIELD'S latest munificent gift of more than a million pounds sterling to found a new college in Oxford brings into English education one of the happiest of American traditions.

The British universities have in the past received many splendid endowments, but in the main these endowments have come from statesmen, kings, ecclesiastics, and country gentlemen. So was Oriel founded by Edward II, Trinity and Christ Church by Henry VIII, and Keble in honor of the religious poet of the same name. In the United States, industrialists who have made vast fortunes have often established educational trusts and given great sums to universities. But in England this practice has not obtained to any very notable extent. The universities have not on the whole profited greatly from the fortunes of men of business.

But Lord Nuffield has broken down the barriers that have hedged off the worlds of learning and of earning. Altogether he has given the University of Oxford over three million pounds. He has set an example which other industrialists may follow, not, perhaps, in respect of Oxford only. And it is hoped that whatever barriers may exist will be broken down still further, for the new college is to have as one of its principal aims the bridging of the gulf between the business world and theoretical scholarship.

Through Queen Anne's Stately Orangery



Drawing by L. Walker

ONLY a hundred yards from the boats and bustle of Kensington Gardens' Round Pond, and the shouts and laughter from the grass around it, there is a quiet corner where one can hear it all and still believe oneself a hundred miles away.

There is an air of quiet and stately dignity about the Orangery, beside Kensington Palace, to which no other quarter in a London park attains. No, not even regal St. James's. The Orangery, with its tall windows and its deep red bricks, its white terrace and close-clipped lawns, has an atmosphere all its own.

It is an atmosphere which it must have retained from its first days. When the builders came to the spot in 1704 it, like the rest of the present Kensington Gardens, was merely a part of the grounds of Kensington Palace. William III had first acquired the Palace for the Crown, and he had laid out gardens with all the formality demanded by the distinguished conventions of the day. And the builders of the Orangery, working to a design by the great Sir Christopher Wren, set out to add to the formal beauty of the gardens. Queen Anne, who extended the gardens, made the Orangery the center of a queenly garden plot in which she loved to linger.

After Anne's reign had closed the Orangery still maintained its dignity. When the Court moved to Richmond Kensington Gardens were opened on Saturdays to the public, or at least to as many as could appear in the full dress of gentlefolk.

This air of stately-days-gone-by the lawns surrounding the Orangery have clung to, while the rest of the Gardens have lost their royal flavor, to gain instead the laughter of democratic children. Nowadays the Orangery and the sunken Dutch Garden which lies in front of it form a place apart, although they are not cut off from the rest of the Gardens by any actual enclosure. Their boundaries are those of atmosphere. Sitting on a wooden bench looking over the velvet-green lawns one might imagine peacocks strutting splendidly between the trees.

J. A. M.

Gold Roads

Book News of the Day

TO THE average reader a forty-niner means one of the first wave of gold hunters who went to California around the Horn, or across the Isthmus, or by the way of the Platte, the South Pass and the Humboldt. While it is true that most of the overland migration was by the northern route, still a great many used the several trails far to the south, as Prof. Ralph P. Bieber points out in SOUTHERN TRAILS TO CALIFORNIA IN 1849 (Glendale, California: Arthur H. Clark Company. $6). During the first year after Marshall's discovery approximately 7500 emigrants went west through Texas, through what is now Oklahoma and the Panhandle of Texas, or by the Santa Fé Trail, the numbers being about equally divided among the three routes.

In the earliest days of the gold rush the crying need was for information as to the best way to reach California, equipment, draft, pack and saddle animals, weapons, provisions, etc. Consequently a very great number of pioneers, either those already on the ground, or those who first made the journey, sent back more or less comprehensive reports of their experiences and observations to eastern newspapers. Professor Bieber's book consists chiefly of excerpts from such letters back home, edited, annotated and with certain obvious corrections.

* * *

From the Texas coast the route lay across the Rio Grande to Monterrey, west to Chihuahua City and north to the Gila; or perhaps southwest to Mazatlán and by water to San Francisco. From the Gila the road led across the Colorado and to San Diego or Los Angeles. Some emigrants went west from San Antonio to El Paso, thence to the Gila or north to Santa Fé and the so-called Old Spanish Trail. From Fort Smith, Arkansas, the route followed the Canadian River to the high plains, thence to Santa Fé. This route offered the advantage of an escort of United States troops under command of Capt. R. B. Marcy. Other argonauts from this region, including a number of Cherokee Indians, left Fayetteville, Arkansas or Tahlequah, Indian Territory, following the Cherokee Trail northwest to strike the Santa Fé Trail west of Council Grove. Travelers on the Santa Fé Trail either went by way of Santa Fe southwest to the Gila or northwest by way of Taos; or they turned north at Pueblo, some of them even going as far north as South Pass and by way of Salt Lake City.

* * *

The southern routes offered the advantage of being open several months before the Overland Trail; on the other hand they crossed several deserts, and lack of water and forage constituted a serious problem. Danger from Indians was about the same in all zones. Pack animals were generally used in northern Mexico, ox- or mule-drawn wagons on the other trails, although wagons sometimes had to be abandoned on the desert stretches of the Gila route and the indispensables packed out.

Professor Bieber's introduction is an excellent summary, and there is a chapter of letters from newspapers which (oddly enough, slowly and with some difficulty) first fired the public imagination with the lure of the new gold fields, and another of clippings from Texas, Arkansas, Missouri and even the Indian Territory newspapers, boosting their own routes and warning of the dangers along the others. Tourist travel was recognized as a good thing even in those days.

The editing is everywhere competent, and the work gives a vivid and illuminating picture of actual conditions, besides its value as a source book. It is No. V in the useful Southwest Historical Series.

K. C. K.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Co-operatives a Menace?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent issue of The Christian Science Monitor, Jacob Baker, member of the commission appointed by President Roosevelt to study co-operative marketing and manufacture in Europe, was quoted as follows:

> Everywhere that co-operatives have been developed they have created new economic life for their people—not only for the consumers, but also for the workers engaged in the manufacture of the goods co-operatives sell.

Mr. Baker went on to give instances in which the Scandinavian co-operatives—without disturbing legitimate business seeking reasonable returns—had forced monopolistic enterprises to lower prices to a point where their products could be much more widely distributed.

The increasing growth of the "co-op" movement in the United States is of high value to the general public, if only because of its disturbing effect upon interests which have relied upon monopoly or "high pressure" advertising and salesmanship to market their products at unjustifiably high prices.

Interests which are beginning to raise an outcry against the co-operatives obviously have something to fear from an era of plain marking of contents and values for each product. By objecting to the straightforward methods of the "co-ops," they brand their own products or services as lacking in honest value.

The type of opposition which is developing is indicated by a front-page article in a current issue of the Philadelphia Advertising Reporter. Under the heading, "Co-op Menace Shows Face in Philadelphia," it reads:

> Philadelphia is now host to the latest threat to advertising—the consumer co-operative. A branch of the National Consumers' Association has opened on N. Broad St. . . . The "Co-op" offers a wide variety of goods, including clothing and household appliances. Although the Philadelphia co-operative offers no danger to advertising as it is now being operated, its success will certainly invite the manufacture of private brands for its membership. Therein lies the peril.

I am delighted to see that while some other newspapers are deriving large revenue from questionable forms of advertising, including liquor, and are refraining from all mention of co-operative growth for fear of objections from certain types of advertisers, the Monitor is putting the best interests of its readers first, and in this case is giving fair reports of a movement which stands for truth in advertising and labeling, for fair working conditions in industry, and for honest values for consumers.

D. M.

Philadelphia, Penna.

"Government by Gifts"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Would that there were more editorials in the leading papers of the country similar to yours titled "Government by Gifts."

If I had the ear of the population as the newspapers and public lecturers have, I certainly would try to hammer into the youth of the country the fundamentals of our system of government, as I have tried to explain in the pamphlet "Twice Told," which you may or may not have seen, since they have been printed three times and widely distributed.

Also I think a worthwhile work might be done in pointing out to the employees that high taxes sooner or later, in one way or another, directly or indirectly, will react unfavorably on them.

T. W. PHILLIPS JR.

Butler, Penna.

"Protecting the Pit Ponies"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your article titled "Protecting the Pit Ponies" is excellent. I sincerely hope it will stir all people to have this evil finally abolished. In my younger days I worked down the pit with these poor little slaves, and the ordeal they went through baffles description.

We were only allowed to work ten hours a day as boys—long enough under such shocking conditions—but the hours the poor little ponies worked had no limit. Sometimes they were too tired to pull the tubs, and were thrashed for not doing so. The boys, too, were overworked and tired, and got into trouble if the coal was not brought out quick enough. Try to imagine what it was like, miles underground, the air hot, pony and lad alike choking with thirst and no water to be had. Food, of course, was usually out of the question. The great desire was for water.

On that, some coal kings have founded fortunes.

While animals on the surface can be protected by inspectors of the R. S. P. C. A., those officers are not allowed to go down the pits.

During visits down the mine in recent years, in different countries, the conditions of the ponies seem to have improved, but they are still bad enough to make the average reader of your paper be filled with indignation.

I sincerely trust your magnificent editorial will stimulate every reader to not merely give the matter a thought but vigorously protest against the ponies being kept down the pit any longer.

R. COULSON

Newcastle-on-Tyne, Eng.

The Wide Horizon

Washington Watches the Cities

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

TUESDAY is election day in many important American communities. It is not so significant an election, of course, as will come next autumn or in 1940, but still a sign of the changing times.

First in importance, naturally, is New York's mayoral vote—and the election of its district attorney. A good deal of the nation is following the fortunes of Fiorello LaGuardia, and of Tammany. If New York's Fusion Mayor can be reelected, the first reform official ever to achieve that continuity in modern New York, people are insisting that it will be the end of Tammany.

That is a conclusion about which we should be cautious. Doubtless the ancient Tiger will go into a form of hibernation. Perhaps he will change his stripes altogether. But often before, all too often, the end of political machines has been predicted, and sometimes the forecast has simply lulled the public conscience to sleep. During the nap, the machine comes to life again. Political tigers, it would almost seem, have nine lives unless public opinion is more alert and vigilant than usual.

But more interesting to the nation than the fate of Tammany, in some ways, is the future of Fiorello LaGuardia himself. Already William Allen White has nominated Mayor LaGuardia as a possible Republican presidential candidate in 1940. There, too, is a prophecy to treat with caution. But certain it is that if reelected, Mayor LaGuardia will become an even more imposing national figure than he is already. As the presidential candidate of a national liberal or progressive fusion party, he might be exceedingly eligible, particularly if the old-line Democrats should put a machine politician or a conservative into the field.

The nation watches, too, the struggle of Thomas E. Dewey to continue his fight against vested crime. Politically conscious citizens know the district attorney's office to be vital to good government. Many another city faces the problems of New York, and may look hopefully for the outcome. So New York's results tomorrow will mean much to the nation.

* * *

The next most important election to the whole country is probably that in Detroit. There the Committee for Industrial Organization has a mayoral candidate and a slate of councilmen in the field. It is the first attempt of newly militant labor to win a major American city. Should the C. I. O. succeed in Detroit, its followers will storm the citadels from Atlantic to Pacific. Should the C. I. O. win, too, its candidate—Patrick H. O'Brien—is expected to put into office a police commissioner who will give sit-down or picketing labor a greater degree of protection.

The United Automobile Workers of America, soon to press toward climax their unionization drive in the Ford plants, are naturally fighting for Candidate O'Brien. The election is "nonpartisan," the Democrats are divided, and the opposing candidate is Richard W. Reading, the present city clerk, a Republican.

The outcome may produce a paradox. If the C. I. O. wins, victory may persuade militant labor that it can gain its ends through the ballot box, and hence reduce the violence of strikes. And a loss may take the C. I. O. and its affiliated automobile workers into more strenuous activities within the industrial framework.

At the same time, defeat of C. I. O. may greatly encourage other elements in the community to resist the union challenge. Altogether, it is a complex picture, not at all what it appears to be on the surface. Distasteful though it may be to some, it is quite possible that in communities where militant labor is strong, the road to reason may lie through experience by labor with occasional political responsibility. So, in large measure, it was in Great Britain.

* * *

A third election with national implications takes place over the Governor's chair in New Jersey. The Democratic candidate is Senator A. Harry Moore, who gladly ventures to retire from the United States Senate to preside once more at Trenton—a decision not typical of most states. Senator Moore is a very strong candidate, but he will need to be, for New Jersey now has a Republican Governor, and the present aspirant is the dynamic and aggressive Rev. Lester Clee, a state Senator.

National interest in the issue lies in the possibility of a Republican victory, thus helping a little to build a national opposition.

Issues in the Boston mayoral election have not attracted national interest except that the country has heard about James M. Curley and wonders if he still has the city politically in his pocket. In Washington, Mr. Curley is very far from the figure he was in 1933, when he was a cabinet and ambassadorial possibility.

New York City's congressional contest interests Washington, with the possibility that Bruce Barton may enter the halls of Congress. His candidacy encourages those who would like to see the professional politicians set aside, and leaders in other fields make their contribution to governmental problems.

But after all, it is Mayor LaGuardia in New York, the C. I. O. in Detroit, who concentrate political interest, and both of them may be portents for the future.